

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

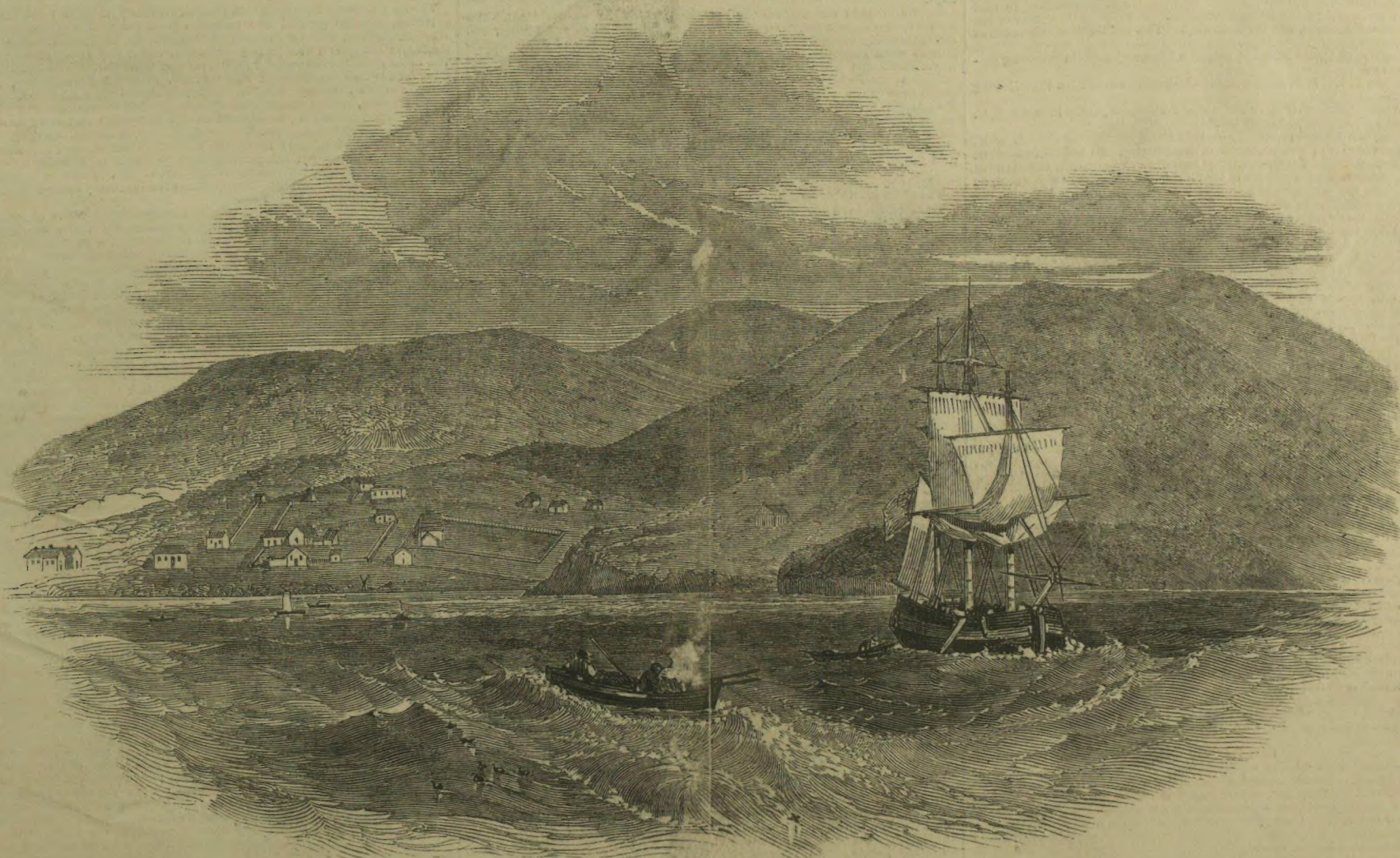
## THE FINANCIAL REFORM MOVEMENT.

THE Financial Reformers have at length taken the field in earnest. The tracts of the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, and the letter of Mr. Cobden to the Chairman of that body—themselves but the signs and results of a steady public opinion pointing in the same direction—have prepared the country to expect that some constitutional agitation would be shortly commenced in furtherance of the great objects of economy and reduction of taxation. It was scarcely expected, however, that the old Anti-Corn-Law League—another in name, but the same in form and spirit—would be revived, to fight a new battle. Such, however, is the case. The agitation for an extension of the suffrage, and for a better adaptation of the representation to the present circumstances of the country, flashed in the pan during last summer, and was no more heard of. But the same parties are still active and vigorous. They professed only to desire political changes for the sake of securing good government. The events on the Continent, however, have proved so satisfactorily, to the great majority of thinking men in this country, that political changes—especially if they are of an extensive or organic kind—do not always produce good government, but very frequently the reverse, that the legislative reformers have been induced to change their tactics. They have seen that no merely political agitation, however excellent it might be in theory, is expedient at the present time. They have, therefore, taken their stand upon a wider and a better principle, and will endeavour to secure good government by means of the agencies which are constitutionally at their command. They have not formally renounced the intention to struggle for changes in the machinery of the Legislature: they would, we think, have shown more prudence, if they had done so. Whatever may be the anomalies of our legislative system—whatever may be urged against the absurdity of allowing as many representatives to Harwich as to Manchester, to Lymington as to Glasgow—whatever may be said for the ballot, or against it—for an extension of the suffrage, or for shortening the duration of Parliaments—there is no disputing the fact that, as a nation, we enjoy the blessings of rational freedom to a far greater extent than any other in Europe.

We can bear a few anomalies and absurdities—we can tolerate a Constitution that may not be theoretically perfect—if, in spite of the anomalies and absurdities, we are freer and happier than our neighbours; and if, notwithstanding the faults of its theory, the practical working of the Constitution is such as to secure to every man, freedom of thought, speech, and action within the limits of the law. The country, in fact, is averse from political changes, however loudly an extreme party may clamour for them. The hard-working merchants, manufacturers, and operatives of Lancashire and Yorkshire, in taking the lead in a new agitation for the reduction of expenditure, should confine themselves to that one great and essential point, if they wish the country generally to second their efforts; and if they desire, as we must suppose they do, the success of the cause to which they have devoted themselves.

We dwell at length upon this part of the question, because, at the great meeting held at Manchester, with all the *éclat* and with all the machinery of the old Anti-Corn-Law League, we do not see that simplicity of plan which we trace in the tracts of the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, and in the letter and speeches of Mr. Cobden. Of the three resolutions passed at that assemblage, the first and the last were alone to the purpose in hand. The second was but a hankering after a new Reform Bill, which the country is at present in no mood to demand, and the enactment of which might not secure the important, if not vital, purpose which is the main plea and only justification of the present agitation. The first resolution, moved by Mr. Cobden, was—"That this meeting resolves to co-operate with the Liverpool Reform Association and other similar bodies, in their efforts to reduce the public expenditure to at least the standard of 1835, and to secure a more equitable and economical system of taxation." The third, moved by Mr. Bright, was to the effect that the meeting approved of the course pursued by the late Anti-Corn-Law League in the extension of forty-shilling freeholds, and their system of watching the registries, and authorised the formation of an association for carrying the present question by the same means. Now, an agitation for a reduction of expenditure, inaugurated by the first of these resolutions, and wrought out on the principles and by the agencies alluded to in the third, and strictly confined to these, is one, we think,

which will command very extensive support throughout the country. Manufacturers and agriculturists, employers and employed, landowners and land-occupiers, Whigs and Tories, Conservatives and Liberals, may all unite in a project for equalising the revenue and the expenditure of the country, and for increasing the number of *bonâ fide* forty-shilling freeholders. The object and the means are alike good. They are both desirable, both safe, and both strictly constitutional. But the second resolution of the Manchester meeting takes up a different ground, and has reference to a wholly different question. For that reason, we think the projectors of the meeting would have evinced more judgment if they had displayed more singleness of aim, and if they had postponed to a fitter time the consideration of topics which may excite animosity, and which cannot fail to excite difference of opinion. It was moved by Mr. Milner Gibson, and was to the effect, "That no permanent reduction of taxation could be effected until the people obtained a more direct control over the House of Commons by an extension of the system of electoral representation." If, by means of constitutional agitation and of the machinery alluded to in the third resolution, Financial Reform can be carried—as we think it can, and as the projectors of the meeting seem to think it can—why embarrass the question? Why repel men who might feel inclined to aid it? why run the risk of dissension, by introducing such a resolution as the second? As Mr. Cobden said, in his very effective speech, "We must have a simple point of faith, or we cannot march together." Let the Financial Reformers look to it in time. Let them take Mr. Cobden's advice. It was one point of faith, and simplicity and earnestness in adhering to it and struggling for it, that enabled the Anti Corn-Law League to triumph over all discouragements, to conquer all difficulties, to make converts of men in high places, and to establish their principle as the law of the land. The financial question is one of still greater simplicity. It will require the undivided energies of all its friends to carry it to a successful issue; and the circumstances of the country are such as to render it a question of more immediate urgency than the relaxation of our protective system could ever have been considered. Union is the one thing needful, and it is to be hoped that the



THE BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO, UPPER CALIFORNIA.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.—(SEE PAGE 19.)



Financial Reformers will not be seduced by any predilections however strong, any eloquence however impressive, any temptation however great, to mix up the question with others which are either irrelevant altogether, or inexpedient at the present time.

It appears that the Manchester meeting is to be the first of a series, and that the agitation has assumed a form which cannot fail to have a large influence upon the public mind, and upon the deliberations of Parliament, now so soon to re-assemble. We need not enter into any discussion of the various items in the bold plan put forward by Mr. Cobden in his now celebrated letter. We gave a list of them in our paper of last week. Mr. Cobden's speech at Manchester ran over the whole of them again, and was in the style rendered so familiar by his League orations—plain, direct, and consequently effective. The Hon. Gentleman asserted, during the Anti-Corn-Law agitation, that so far from being an enemy of the farmers, he was one of their best friends. He did not exactly succeed in convincing the farmers of the truth of the assertion; but now that he proposes a plan by which they shall be entirely relieved of the burden of the Malt Tax, the farmers, we suspect, will be more inclined than formerly to believe in his professions, and to aid him in his objects. It is not, however, as a boon to any particular class that the success of this financial agitation should be desired. To reduce expenditure within just and proper limits—to put an end to waste and extravagance—to relieve the nation of taxes that interfere with the public health, injure the public morals, or cramp the national industry—is to confer a boon not on one class alone, but on all classes.

It is a strictly Conservative movement; and as such, without pledging ourselves to the details, or admitting Mr. Cobden's estimate of possible reduction as strictly correct and practicable, we wish it success. We have lived, as a nation, the life of the spend-thrift for a period far too long. It is high time that we should turn over a new leaf, and "balance our ledger."

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

There is little news of interest this week from our versatile neighbours. There were several rumours afloat during the week as to the probability of an impending Ministerial crisis, which were strengthened by the circumstance of M. Marast, the President of the National Assembly, having paid a visit to the President of the Republic, with the object of offering the services of the Cavaignac-Marast party to carry on the affairs of Government, instead of the present neutral section, to which the Odilon Barrot Cabinet belongs; or of the Monarchical party, which recognises M. Thiers as its head, and which, it is expected, must shortly come into power, unless prevented by the accession of the "pure Republicans," M. Marast and his friends. The President, it is understood, declined M. Marast's offer.

The affair of M. Léon de Malleville's retirement has occupied the Journals a good deal, and formed the subject of a debate in the Chamber on Saturday, in the course of which M. de Malleville showed great moderation, and declared that his retirement from the Cabinet would make no difference in his future position, as he remained united both in affection and opinion with his late colleagues.

The following is the letter of Prince Louis Napoleon to M. Malleville, which caused the resignation of the latter:—

"Monsieur le Ministre, I have asked the Prefect of Police if he did not sometimes receive reports on diplomacy. He has replied in the affirmative, and has added that he yesterday sent the copies of a despatch on Italy. These despatches, you will understand, ought to be sent to me directly, and I must express to you my discontent at the delay which you have allowed to elapse in communicating them to me.

"I beg of you also to send me the sixteen cartons which I have demanded. [These are the documents relative to the affairs of Strasbourg and Boulogne.] I do not understand, either, why the Minister of the Interior should draw up the articles which are personal to me: that was not done so under Louis Philippe, and it must not be so now. For some days, also, I have not received telegraphic dispatches. In short, I perceive very well that the Ministers whom I have named wish to treat me as if the famous Constitution of Sieyès were in force; but I will not suffer it. Receive, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurance of my sentiments of high distinction.

"L. N. BONAPARTE.

"P.S.—I forgot to say that there are still at St. Lazare eighty women in a state of arrest, of whom only one has been brought before a council of war: tell me if I have the right to have them set at liberty; for in that case I shall give the order at this very instant."

Petitions continued to pour in from all quarters of the country, calling upon the National Assembly to dissolve.

On Monday, in the National Assembly, there was a discussion on foreign affairs, particularly in reference to the approaching Congress of Brussels, respecting the position of Northern Italy, in the course of which an hon. member said that the Congress was abandoned.

M. Drouin de Lhuys, the Foreign Minister, declared, in reply, that the negotiations were actively and seriously commenced, notwithstanding the assertion of the hon. member to the contrary. The Congress for the mediation would certainly take place; and the present Cabinet, like its predecessors, would endeavour to have the question of Italy settled by pacific means. Until the negotiations had gone further, the Government would observe the greatest reserve in its language. He reminded the Assembly that the Provisional Government had inaugurated two systems of policy—the one an open and pacific one, the other an underground policy of agitation. The present Cabinet would follow out the first, and would never descend to the second.

This allusion to the manifesto brought M. de Lamartine to the tribune. He contended, with the eloquence which is natural to him, that the policy proclaimed by the Republic was the result of well-considered patriotism. In that policy there was neither disloyalty nor agitation. It was a policy worthy of the Republic, the Government, and the Assembly. This short speech was received with loud cheering.

The Committee of Agriculture adopted, by a large majority, the following project of decree:—

"Dating from Feb. 1, 1849, foreign salt is admitted into France on the following conditions:—

"By sea, and in the ports of the ocean and of the Channel, under French flag, 2f. per 100 klog.; under foreign flag, 2f. 50c."

On Tuesday, the National Assembly annulled the election for Corsica of M. Louis Lucien Bonaparte, on the ground of irregularity. M. Lucien Bonaparte, who much resembles the Emperor, entered into some explanations, and declared that he would again present himself to the electors for their votes, who would, he was sure, return him with a large majority.

The Princess Stephanie of Baden, whose arrival has been for some time expected, and once or twice erroneously announced, has arrived in Paris; and it is stated in the *Constitutionnel* that she is to do the honours of the President's palace.

The pamphlet by M. Guizot, "De la Démocratie en France," which has appeared within the last few days, forms the subject of comment with the leading journals of Paris. They speak of it at great length, and in terms of the highest praise—but in particular the *Journal des Débats*. To the exhortations of M. Guizot, that the strictest union should be reserved amongst the moderate party, that journal answers:—"These counsels will be heard; we have the firmest conviction of the fact. He who gives them, supports them too nobly by his own example. This eloquent and patriotic work will be read from one end of France to the other. Violence may have closed the tribune against M. Guizot; it has not deprived him of his pen. We recognise under a new form that powerful voice which so often excited, transported us, and which, whatever may have been said by base calumniators, has never yet been inspired but by the love of France, and by devotion to the sacred cause of order and liberty!"

"This philosophical work," remarks *La Presse*, "has all the qualities which distinguish M. Guizot as a writer and as a speaker. The high political calm it displays is worthy of all praise. The present is judged without passion, without rancour, without bitterness; but in it the future is scarcely touched on."

The Attorney-General of the Republic is actively engaged in prosecuting the most violent of the club orators. M. Barnabé-Chauveteau, President of the Club of the Reine Blanche, has been convicted, by default, of having insulted the Commissary of Police appointed to watch the proceedings of the club. He was sentenced to imprisonment for one month, and to pay a fine of 1000 francs. M. Barnabé-Chauveteau has fled from justice.

M. Bernard, one of the most notorious of the Socialist orators, has likewise been convicted for having, in a speech delivered in the Club of the Rue de Chabrol, made a libellous attack on General Lamoricière. He was sentenced to imprisonment for one month, and to pay a fine of 100 francs.

The trials by court-martial of the insurgents of June have re-commenced in Paris.

### SPAIN.

From Madrid we learn, that in the debate on the address in the Chamber of Deputies on the 3rd inst., M. Cortin condemned the expulsion of the British Minister from Madrid as mischievous and uncalled for by the circumstances of the case.

The news of a victory of the Carlists over the Royal troops at Vich, in Catalonia, announced last week, has been contradicted. Nothing of the kind took place.

### ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—On the 20th ult. the session of both Chambers closed. During the recess the financial committee appointed by the Chamber of Deputies was to continue in function. On the 29th, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the decree convoking the Roman Constituent Assembly was promulgated with great pomp. The artillery of Fort St. Angelo fired a salute of 101 guns, and all the bells were set ringing. Colonel Luigi Masti had been appointed Lieutenant-General commanding the Civic Guard of Rome.

The Municipal Council of Bologna voted, on the 30th, an act of adhesion to the protest of the Pope against the formation of the Provisional Supreme Junta.

From Gaëta we learn that on Christmas Day, the Pope having celebrated the second mass in his private chapel, at which the King, Queen, and Royal Family of Naples assisted, and received the Holy Sacrament, his Holiness repaired in state to the cathedral, where he was received by the Bishop, at the head of the clergy. The members of the diplomatic body, a tired in their grand costume, were all in attendance. Their Majesties arrived shortly afterwards. The Pope having remained a short time in prayer in one of the side chapels, proceeded to the grand altar and celebrated Divine Service. He afterwards retired to the Bishop's Palace, which is contiguous to the church, and thence returned in the same state to his residence, where, at noon, the diplomatic corps, which was joined by M. Croptovich, the Russian Ambassador at Naples, waited on his Holiness, and the Ambassador of Spain read to him an address from that body, couched in terms of the profoundest admiration and respect for the character and conduct of his Holiness. The Pope having returned a suitable reply, the corps diplomatique afterwards paid its homages to the King and Queen of Naples, and ultimately waited on the Senior Cardinal Macchi.

VENICE.—The Provisional Government of Venice has issued a decree, establishing a permanent Assembly of the representatives of the state of Venice, with the power of deciding upon everything relating to the interior or exterior condition of the state. The representatives are elected by direct universal suffrage, in the proportion to the population of 1 to 1500. All citizens 21 years of age and upwards are electors. The elections will commence on the 20th of January, and the representatives will meet immediately after; their mandate is to last six months.

### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The news from the seat of war is meagre, and is not always to be relied on; even the official bulletins of the military commanders being marked by a want of candour that is contemptible in the extreme.

The headquarters of Prince Windischgrätz were on the 3rd inst. at Bieske, and on the 4th at Biala, about 12 miles from Ofen (Buda-Pesth), the capital of Hungary.

On the first-named day the Hungarian Parliament sent a deputation to the Prince's headquarters at Bieske. The Prince refused receiving them; and gave orders they should be made to understand nothing short of unconditional surrender would stop the effusion of blood on either side.

After the battle of Moor, Baron Jellachich brought his corps forward to Lovas Bereny. Ofen is consequently surrounded by the Austrian outposts on the right bank of the Danube.

At Vienna, General Welden had rendered the state of siege more stringent, in consequence of the political ill-feeling continued to be exhibited by the Viennese.

### UNITED STATES.

Further advices have been received this week by the *Niagara*; but the intelligence is by no means so interesting or so voluminous as that received by the last mail; and in Congress there had occurred nothing decisive touching any branch of political affairs.

A committee had been ordered to report a bill to abolish the slave trade in the districts of Columbia.

There was no abatement in the gold mania; immense numbers were flocking in the direction of California.

Yellow fever was on the increase at New Orleans.

It is stated in a letter from Washington, that the postal arrangements had not been completed; there were yet some points of difference.

### CENTRAL AMERICA.

We have received advices from Panama, to the 22nd of November. There was at that place her Majesty's schooner *Cockatrice*, with stores and provisions for the surveying-ships *Herald* and *Pandora*; the first from the edge of the ice, where who had been in search of Sir John Franklin and his party; the other from Vancouver's Island and the Sandwich Islands. These vessels were expected at Panama momentarily. The *California*, the first of the American line of steamers to ply between the port of Panama and San Francisco, in California, was expected to arrive about the beginning of January, and would take the mails for the north-west coast, to be brought to Chagres by the first of another new line of steamers between New York and that port. Panama would therefore become the central point in the Pacific, whence would depart the steamers to the south as far as Valparaiso, and to the north up to Oregon, as put from San Francisco there was to be a branch to the Sandwich Isles and China from out foot by the parties running the American line to the westward. The repairs to the *Cruces-road* were to commence on the 1st of January; the Royal Mail Steam-Gravel Company having advanced the Government of New Grenada funds sufficient for the purpose, the latter providing a corps of 200 sappers to do the work. The seaports on the Isthmus are free, and vessels could go into and remain in them free of tonnage dues. The duties on all goods imported were reduced to the nominal rate of 5-100ths of a real per lb. weight, or less than 1 per cent. on the value of an assorted cargo. The only exception to that rate was on spirits, on which a duty of 11 reals per dozen was imposed. Sugar, rum, cotton, cocoa, and tobacco were not permitted to pass in transit. Cigars could only be imported at the high duty of 10 dollars per 1000. With these advantages of situation and extensive means of communication diverging from a central point, there appeared to be a fair opening for business in Panama.

### THE GOLD MINES IN CALIFORNIA.

The American Governor of California made a visit to the washings lately, and he has reported to his Government the value of the gold-dust collected at 2,200,000 dollars a month by the present imperfect mode of working. As yet, the washing is free to the exertions of all who may choose or risk to seek their fortunes in this El Dorado. An eye-witness, just returned from the scene, describes the bands of wreckless desperadoes there collected as something horrible. They are more to be likened to bands of pirates than to anything else. The masters of vessels in the Bay of San Francisco find it impossible to retain their sailors on board: they all run away to the gold-washing; and the captain of a Chilean vessel was under the necessity of paying labourers to unload and to load his vessel one dollar per hour, with *groq ad libitum*. All the other resources of the country are abandoned for gold-washing. Labour, provisions, and goods fetch most extravagant prices; and immigration from the United States across the Rocky Mountains continues in one unbroken stream of fortune-seekers.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts received this week state that the Legislative Council met on the 1st of November. Sir Harry Smith, in his opening address, observed that Earl Grey was pleased with the flourishing state of the finances in the colony, although he regretted his Lordship had ordered a cessation of emigration to the Cape.

Sir Harry then enumerated the measures which he should adopt. The Kafirs on the eastern frontier were to be compensated for loss of territory, and the vagrant Fingoes were to be restrained from wandering, and located. Engineers were expected to decide on the breakwaters at Table Bay and Algoa Bay. Roads and harbours are to be made and improved. The treatment of prisoners was barbarous, and is to be altered. The Hottentots are to be relieved from missionary bondage. A militia bill is to be introduced to relieve the colonists. Restrictions on holding public meetings are to be removed, and municipal laws amended. Sir Harry submitted a supplementary estimate of £22,000. The colony, he said, was only chargeable with £10,000 for putting down the insurgent Boers. The Boers had been heavily fined, and had already paid £6000.

### WEST INDIES.

The usual monthly mails have been received during the week.

From Jamaica the accounts are of some importance, arising from the proceedings in the House of Assembly, which had refused to avail itself of the proffered loan of £100,000 offered by the mother country for relief of the colony, the borrowing of which was warmly recommended to the House in the speech of his Excellency the Governor. The following is the resolution of the House on the subject, adopted on the 6th ult., that "The terms on which the loan is offered by the Imperial Parliament, under the provisions of the 11 Vict. c. 130, render it inadvisable for the House to accept of the proffered aid."

On the same day the House appointed a committee "to take into consideration the best mode of applying to the British Parliament for further compensation for the losses sustained by the owners of property by the abolition of slavery, and also for compensation for injuries sustained by the unfair competition to which the proprietors of estates in Jamaica had been exposed by the Sugar Duties Bill of 1846." Thus the House of Assembly has put itself in a still more hostile position than ever towards the Governor and the Home Office; and not content with definitely refusing the proffered pecuniary aid, is desirous to join issue with the Imperial Parliament on the long-vested question of additional compensation for slave emancipation.

Sir Charles Grey's proposal for the establishment of an island bank for advances, &c., on agricultural produce, met with more favour from the House than the loan proposition, for the committee appointed to consider its practicability had reported favourably to the House on the subject.

The committee appointed to inquire into the readiest means of withdrawing the island notes from circulation, in consequence of their not being redeemable in specie, had given it as their opinion that the checks in circulation, amounting to £30,000, must be withdrawn. These checks were only of three months' standing. It was understood that the committee had resolved to recommend that Exchequer Bills should be issued for the redemption of the amount of Treasury notes in circulation, in sums of £25, £50, and £100, bearing interest at the rate of 2s. per cent. per week, payable quarterly, and redeemable in five years.

Jamaica was still unhealthy. Mr. John V. Currier, manager of the Colonial Bank, died suddenly on the 23rd of November. Several other deaths of persons filling important stations in society had also occurred.

From British Guiana, it is lamentable to learn that there had been several extensive fires, which, it was confidently stated, were caused by incendiaries. Owing to some late changes in the management of estates, the labourers had become discontented and insubordinate. To bring about a further change, it was suspected that some among them had resorted to these desperate acts of revenge.

Advices from Hayti mention that President Soulouque's threatened march to attack the Dominicans had been protested against by the British and French Consuls. It was thought that the presence of a French frigate and war-steamer, which were lying at Port-au-Prince, would deter Soulouque from proceeding further with his warlike intentions; but there are no authenticated accounts as to the course on which he had actually determined. A French squadron was to visit Martinique in January. A number of Haytian refugees in Jamaica, who had embarked in the sloop *Izabelle*, to return to Port-au-Prince, were refused admission by the authorities of that island. The vessel was not permitted to enter the port, and was ordered to leave to obtain some necessities for the passengers and crew was also withheld. The President had refused to allow the return of any of the parties who fled during the late disturbances.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

### FINANCIAL REFORM.—THE MOVEMENT IN MANCHESTER.

A great meeting, numbering from 10,000 to 12,000 persons, was held in the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of promoting financial reform.

The admission was by tickets; and, for want of room, some thousands were obliged to be refused admission.

The enthusiasm and applause with which the speakers were greeted called forth recollections of the palmiest days of the late "League."

Mr. Wilson, the Chairman, having opened the proceedings,

Mr. Cobden, M.P., moved:—"That this meeting resolves to co-operate with the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, and other bodies, in their efforts to reduce the public expenditure to at least the standard of 1835, and to secure a more equitable and economical system of taxation." In the course of the observations with which Mr. Cobden accompanied his motion, he complimented the Liverpool financial reformers, and expressed in the name of the meeting a determination to lend them a hearty co-operation in effecting a reduction of the public expenditure to at least the amount of 1835. He had been asked, why go back to 1835? Had there not been an increase of population since that year? Yes, and he admitted that for the civil Government there ought to be an additional sum allowed in proportion to the increase in our population. In his plan he proposed to allow 40 per cent. more than in 1835 for the cost of the civil Government. But he contended that we might diminish the expenditure for army, navy, and ordnance 10 per cent., in consequence of the 13 years of peace which have elapsed since that year. He had been told that there was a deficiency now in the revenue, and that even if his plan were adopted it would not give his surplus of ten millions. But the revenue had fallen off in the last ten years only in consequence of the bad trade; it was now mending, and all he asked was to have the expenditure brought down to the standard of 1835, and he would guarantee the surplus of ten millions for remission of taxation. If the taxpayers wished the duty on tea to be reduced one half—if they wished to have no more taxes on timber, butter, cheese, soap, paper, malt, hops, windows—if they did not wish these comforts curtailed, then let them raise their voices for the expenditure of 1835. The whole question rested upon the amount of our armaments. Mr. Cobden then went into a long argument to show that the increase in the cost of the army, navy, and ordnance was not necessary for the protection of our trade or our colonies, or for our own defence against foreign invasion. He referred to the wicked cry of alarm last year raised about a French invasion, and pointed to the proofs since afforded that neither the French people nor any of the nations of the Continent were inclined to go to war.

Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P., moved:—"That although a combined effort throughout the country may and will succeed in effecting a large reduction in the public burdens, yet experience has shown that economy will not become the rule of Government, nor the necessity for continued agitation be done away with, until the tax-payers obtain a more direct and complete control over the House of Commons by the amendment of our system of representation."

Mr. John Bright, M.P., moved:—"That, whether with a view to the speedy success of the efforts now making to reduce taxation, or to secure, by means of a real representation, a guarantee against future attempts of Government to return to the present extravagant expenditure, the most effectual mode of proceeding is that adopted by the late Anti-Corn-Law League, viz. the extension of the franchise by the forty-shilling freehold qualification, and a careful attention to the registration in boroughs and counties; and the Chairman of this meeting is requested to take the necessary steps for the formation of an association to carry out this object, in conjunction with such constituencies as may be willing to unite with it." Mr. Bright, in the course of a long and able speech, stated that he thought the condition of the country was ample justification for the meeting. We have an expenditure constantly increasing, even in years when distress is almost universally felt. The vast revenues of the kingdom are squandered by a government which is not subjected to the control of the tax-payers, and the heavy taxation thus rendered necessary is imposed with little regard to what is just to the great body of the people. Witness the burden of probate and legacy duties on personal property only. Since 1797 personal property has paid £75,000,000 in these taxes, from which real property has been exempted. Everything has paid but freehold land, houses, and plate. Witness also the gross inequality in the stamp duties. The protection on corn had lasted thirty-four years, and was intended for the advantage of the proprietors of the soil; and by the system of indirect taxation the chief burden of the state had been thrown upon the mass of consumers, without reference to their means of paying taxes. All parts of the empire show how faulty the Government has been. Canada, with its insurrection but a few years since, and its army since then to secure it to this country; the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, India, with its incessant wars and absence of internal improvement; and Ireland offers a scene of misgovernment perhaps unequalled in the experience of the world. Ireland has 50,000 armed men; but it has almost no industry, pays no direct taxes, and is sacrificed to the privileges of the land and to the supremacy of the Church. In Great Britain we have periodical insurrection, showing a wide-spread discontent. To all this Government can apply no remedy. Constituted as it now is, it is powerless to grapple with these evils. It is almost wholly aristocratic, and therefore it cannot remedy evils which arise chiefly from aristocratic predominance and privileges. The House of Lords is not a representative body; the House of Commons is really so only to a small extent; the Cabinet is selected from one class, and dare not act against that class. Government is at a dead-lock. It can look on, but cannot act. The democratic element must be called in to save the Government and the country. It has effected past reforms, and future reforms must come from it. The question then arises, how is this new power to be brought in? There is opinion in the country, but it requires to be concentrated and directed. The constitution offers a mode of doing this: the register and the forty-shilling freehold qualification are the pathway to further reforms. By this mode of working, boroughs may be secured to the Liberal party, and counties may be gained; and then, by legitimate and moral means, a steady advance may be made towards honest and good government.

Mr. Bright moved a resolution authorising the formation of an association for registering and qualifying voters.

All the resolutions were carried amidst loud acclamations.

### THE MAIL ROBBERIES ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

The men who stand charged with the extraordinary robbery and abstraction of letters, bankers' parcels, and valuables from the mail bags on the Great Western Railway, were on Saturday last brought up for re-examination before the Mayor of Exeter (Mr. Christopher Arden) and a full bench of magistrates. The officers present connected with the railway were—Mr. Charles Russell, the Chairman of the Great Western Railway; Mr. Frederick Pratt Barlow, a chief Director of that company; and Mr. Clarke, the Bristol Superintendent.

Mr. Peacock, solicitor to the Post-office, conducted the case for the prosecution, with Mr. Mountford, legal agent for the Post-office at Exeter, and other gentlemen from London. Mr. Wallisford, solicitor of Exeter, appeared on the part of the prisoners, Henry Poole, the discharged guard, and the man who, throughout the inquiry, has pertinaciously persisted in refusing to give his name. Both are apparently under thirty years of age. Poole is a smart and respectable-looking man. The other prisoner is remarkably small-statured, with a keen and penetrating expression.

Mr. Peacock having opened the case by a recapitulation of the circumstances under which the prisoners stood charged, quoted the act under which persons stealing letters from the mail bags are declared liable to transportation for life; and then called as witnesses, to complete the chain of evidence against the prisoners, clerks of the Post office, and functionaries connected with the railway, and parties to whom the rifled letters and packages were addressed, and who identified various articles of jewellery which they had contained. The only new feature in the testimony adduced was the probability, amounting almost to certainty, established, of the robbery of the up-train, as well as that of the down-train, having been committed by the parties in custody.

The evidence on this point was as follows: James Osborne, policeman on the South Devon Railway, at Starcross, deposed: On Monday evening, January 1, two persons came to the Starcross station, at about 20 minutes before 8, for two first-class tickets. Witness issued two tickets. One of the persons to whom witness issued tickets had a drab or scarf shawl round his neck. He took the two tickets, and paid for them. Did not notice how the other was dressed. Did not know the handkerchief again. Thought he had seen the prisoner Poole since, who was the person who purchased the tickets.

John Wickliffe Fisher, of Bristol, policeman 336 on the Great Western Railway, at Bristol station, recollected the up mail train arriving on the night of the 1st of January, and collected the tickets from the passengers on the platform. Had two out of the three tickets—two first and one second class. The two first-class tickets were from Starcross to Bristol. Did not see the persons get out of the carriage; but saw the parties on the platform, who gave me the tickets on leaving, between five minutes to twelve and twelve minutes past twelve, London time. It was a little before or a little after. The first ticket I received of a man who had on a large cloak, one of those felt Jim Crow hats, and wore a moustache. That was the costume of the person who gave the first ticket. The second party that presented the first-class station ticket, had on a dark coat, and nothing else particular. They came from the end of the train towards me. The first went down the staircase, and the second followed in two or three seconds after. Was on duty at the same station at the Exeter shed when the down mail train arrived. Did not observe they had anything on leaving the station, but as the first passed, he put up his finger and thumb as if pressing the moustache to his lip. The arrival of the down mail was about half-past one on the morning of the 2d. Saw parties on the platform. The first was a gentleman, whom I put in the first compartment, next to the Post-office tender. In the act of shutting the door, the second prisoner, not Poole, came from behind one of the pillars of that platform; and witness asked the usual words, "Are you going on?" He put his head into the first compartment, where witness had put the gentleman, and said "No, no," and turned behind me. Witness immediately walked on towards the end of the first-class carriage. Did not attempt to open the second, knowing Mr. Hennett was there, but went to the third compartment, and was in the act of opening that door, when Mr. Hennett came up, and made use of the terms, "Gentlemen, you are delaying the time: show your ticket, please." With that, the second prisoner made use of the words, "We prefer this," meaning the third compartment, and Mr. Hennett opened the door: witness saw the second prisoner step into the carriage. Another man immediately followed him from the train, whom witness believed to be Poole. Remembered his green Jim Crow hat, but did not recollect his cloak or other



matters. Was positive that the second prisoner was the same man who came by the up-train and returned by the down-train. The other (Poole) had on the Jim Crow hat, which witness noticed coming out and in, and believed to be the same hat.

Jane Crabb, barmaid at the Talbot Inn, Bath-street, Bristol, recollected the night in question. Two men came to the house that night, from ten to twenty minutes past twelve. They went into the bar, and called for two small glasses of brandy and water, which witness, after showing them into an adjoining room, served them with. The one nearest me I don't know so well; but the second I am positive of being one of the men. He had on a dark coat, something like a chesterfield, and a hat. The other wore a dark cloak, with a stand-up collar gathered round, old-fashioned, and like the one produced, and with a dark low-crowned hat, no nap, and wide rim that hid his face. His head was rather bent, so that the collar and hat completely hid him. The one with the cloak, when they came in, appeared to have something under it, carrying in his hand, like a carpet-bag. They remained until one o'clock, and then came to the bar to pay for what they had; second prisoner paid, and I had to give them sixpence change. They appeared impatient, and looked at the clock; it was one o'clock, London time. They neither left the room until they went away. They could walk from thence to the station in ten minutes. The one with the cloak had the same bundle that he had on going in; and the other appeared to have something in his hand.

The prisoners were remanded to Saturday (this day).

It is suspected that all the property and valuables abstracted from the up-mail is secreted somewhere in Bristol; and a most rigid search is being instituted.

**COUNTRY BANK NOTES.**—Tradesmen cannot be too much on their guard in taking the notes of provincial banks, of the character of which they are ignorant. Last week a tradesman in Bristol was victimised by a respectable-looking person, who described himself to be a captain of the port of Gloucester. He made a small purchase, and entered into conversation on free port matters with much ease and gentlemanly bearing, ultimately tendering a £10 note of the Gloucester Old Bank, dated Nov., 1842, against which he received £9 14s. in cash. The Gloucester Old Bank stopped payment some thirty years since, and, upon subsequent examination, the date 1842 is evidently a forgery. Strange enough, this very note afterwards passed through several hands without suspicion, nor was its worthlessness discovered until paid into one of the local banks.

**REPRESENTATION OF THE CARDIGANSHIRE BOROUGH.**—The death of Pryse Pryse, Esq., has caused a vacancy in the representation of the Cardiganshire borough; and, it being understood that it is not the intention of his eldest son, Mr. Pryse, to come forward as a candidate, it is the general opinion that there will be a contested election. The late member for Coventry, Mr. W. Williams, is generally spoken of in Aberystwith, as a likely man on the Liberal interest. The candidates on the Conservative side are named as being Miles Harford, Esq., of Bristol, and W. H. Lewis, Esq., of Clynfele. The latter is considered to be the most likely person; the former was defeated by Mr. Pryse at the last contested election. Nothing certain is known as yet of the movements of either party, no gentleman having announced his intention of coming forward.

**THE STANFIELD-HALL MURDERS.**—On Monday, James Blomfield Rush underwent another examination at the Castle of Norwich. Throughout Emily Sandford's presence at the various examinations of the prisoner, he evinced the most bitter and vindictive feeling towards her, as also to the magistrates. On this occasion, however, his conduct was quite the reverse; and although her testimony was quite new to him, and certainly more conclusive as regarded his guilt than he had as yet heard, he omitted all that violent cross-examination and blasphemous expressions which so greatly afflicted his unhappy victim, and created so much indignation amongst the magistrates; indeed, his demeanour in this instance to the poor woman was as calm and friendly as it was boisterous before. Her examination in chief being closed, he abstained from putting any questions to her, and she having duly signed her additional deposition, was conveyed back to the Wymondham Bridewell. Rush's behaviour in the gaol exhibits almost the same coolness as he displayed when first accused of being concerned in perpetrating the murders. He is constantly engaged in writing, getting up his own defence, and is frequently visited by his eldest daughter, a fine young woman about 18 or 20 years of age. Mrs. Jermy and the maid, Eliza Chestney, are progressing most favourably. As soon as practicable, it is the intention to remove Mrs. Jermy to London.

**EXPERIMENTS WITH THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.**—Some interesting experiments were made on Wednesday, at Folkestone, under the auspices of the South-Eastern Company, to test the practicability of laying down a wire from Folkestone to Boulogne, and thus establishing a complete line of electric communication between London and Paris. One of the principal difficulties to be overcome in establishing such communication, is to procure perfect insulation of the wire, the fact being, as is well known to scientific persons, that the slightest approach of moisture interferes with the continuity of the fluid. This inconvenience is also felt in the tunnel, where the constant humidity frequently causes interruption of the communication. The company, therefore, in promoting the present experiments, had a double object in view—to complete their inland, as well as to establish a submarine, telegraph. The wires used were those recently patented by Mr. Forster, of Streatham, being ordinary copper wire, but completely encased in a preparation of gutta percha and sulphur, the former ingredient being considered more impervious to water, and less liable to abrasion from contact with rocks or sand than India rubber, and the latter being a non-conductor of electricity, and also an excellent preserver of vegetable matter. The original intention was that the coil and batteries should be taken on board one of the company's vessels, and carried two or three miles out of the harbour, the experiment then to be tried of getting electrical communication from thence to the metropolis; but the boisterous state of the weather made it necessary that this part of the plan should be abandoned. Under these circumstances, the wire was taken on board the *Princess Mary*, at her berth, and from thence gradually uncoiled, and carried round the harbour, taking a sinuous course to the extent of two miles, the end being attached to the London signal post. Three batteries of twenty-five pairs each were then put in action, and the needles being set to work, several questions were sent to London, and the immediate return of appropriate answers indicated that the submarine communication, in so far as the transmission of verbal messages was concerned, was completed. Subsequently it was attempted to ring the alarm bell, but this was a comparative failure, attributable, as we were informed, to the fact, that some portion of the communication between Folkestone and London had been interrupted by an accidental cause. The main principle, however—the perfect insulation of the wire when under water—was completely established, leaving its extension across Channel merely a question of detail. When we reflect that the distance between Folkestone and Point Grinez (the part of the French coast contemplated) is only 20 miles, and that the depth of water across Channel varies from 14 to 17 fathoms, with a good bottom all the way, it is hardly too much to expect that at no distant day the telegraphic communication between London and Paris will be completed. The expense of laying down the wires, according to Mr. Forster's method, is estimated at £5000.

## IRELAND.

### MR. DUFFY'S TRIAL.

The proceedings in this protracted case were resumed on Friday se'nnight, when the Court gave judgment on the demurrer, which the prisoner's counsel had entered to the whole indictment, and on which demurrer the Attorney-general had joined issue. The indictment contained six counts—the first four charging several distinct publications as overt acts, by which the compassing in each was alleged to be expressed; and the fifth and sixth counts also charging, but more generally, several publications as overt acts.

The decision of the Judges, divesting it of the long array of technical details and arguments by which it was supported, was that, although cert. in portions of the indictment were bad, there were counts sustaining the charge which were good, and they therefore determined to overrule the demurrer; but they declined the responsibility of pronouncing final judgment upon the demurrer, which would deprive the prisoner from a trial before a jury.

The case was again adjourned to Thursday, when the Crown counsel would determine upon the course to be pursued in such novel and difficult circumstances.

**ABANDONMENT OF LAND.**—Further accounts are received of the flight of farmers, and the neglect of cultivation in various parts of the south. The *Tipperary Indicator* says:—"We are informed that the parish of Ogonuello, county Clare, is nearly deserted by the population, the lands having become abandoned altogether. We are told that the proprietor of one of the largest estates in that parish has lately gone to reside in a very moderate lodging-house, in Killaloe." The same journal contains the following remarkable announcement, as a sign of the times:—"Mr. Smith, of Loughrea, the largest stock master in Ireland, has, we understand, thrown up some of his best farms, held at £1 6s. 8d. an acre, on account of the taxation; and we understand that gentlemen in Clare have several hundreds of acres not worth their taxation, and which, we suppose, they would give a bargain of to any person wanting land."

**THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT.**—The Lord Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls have issued new general orders respecting receivers and the leasing of lands under the Court of Chancery, with a view of carrying out the provisions of the Encumbered Estates Act. But as yet very little progress has been made for the sale of estates in accordance with this act; but, without its aid, properties are rapidly passing out of the hands of intermediate landlords.

**POOR-LAW.—OUT-DOOR RELIEF.**—The Commissioners, in consequence of the urgent representations of the guardians of Skibbereen union, have issued a sealed order, authorising them to give out-door relief to destitute able-bodied persons, excepting women who have not been married, and men who have no more than one child dependent on them.

**REVIVAL OF THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—The Old Irelanders are preparing for the re-opening of the agitation, so soon as the expiration of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act shall render it safe to make the attempt. An address has been put forth from the committee at Burgh Quay on the subject, which concludes with a statement of accounts for the last month, showing a balance in hand of £24 to meet contingencies, after paying debts out of the produce of the library sale and other sources. The class of debts (to the Repeal press) was compromised at the rate of four shillings in the pound.

**GALE AT LIVERPOOL.**—It blew a very stiff gale at Liverpool on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, and there were a few disasters among the shipping, but fortunately no loss of life.

The cargo of the ship *Sea*, consisting of 13,257 packages was discharged last week at Liverpool, within the short space of twelve hours.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

### SIR SAMUEL CROMPTON, BART.

This gentleman, who died on the 27th ult., at his seat, Wood-End, near Thirsk, was the representative of the Cromptons of Derby, for more than a century opulent bankers in that town. Sir Samuel sat for a very considerable length of time in the House of Commons, having been member successively for East Retford, Derby, and Thirsk; and eventually retired from Parliament in 1841. Three years before, he had been created a Baronet—a title which now becomes extinct.

The deceased was born in 1785; and married, in 1829, Isabella Sophia, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Archibald Hamilton Cathcart, rector of Methley, and leaves by her four daughters, his co-heirs.

The estate of Wood-End, where Sir Samuel resided and died, was purchased by his father, the late Samuel Crompton, Esq., Mayor of Derby in 1782, from the co-heirs of Robert Gee, Esq., of Bishop Burton.

### EDWARD MICHAEL CONOLLY, ESQ., OF CASTLETOWN, M.P.

The death of this esteemed gentleman occurred at his seat, Castletown, near Dublin, on the 4th instant.

Colonel Conolly, who sat in Parliament for the county of Donegal, and was Lieutenant-Colonel of its militia, was eldest son of Admiral the Hon. Sir Thomas Pakenham, G.C.B., nephew to the second Lord Longford, and first cousin to the late Duchess of Wellington. The surname of Conolly he assumed upon inheriting, at the demise of Lady Louisa Conolly, the extensive estates of his maternal ancestors, the Conollys of Castletown, one of whom, the Right Honourable William Conolly, filled the chair of the Irish House of Commons in the time of Queen Anne. Colonel Conolly was, in point of fortune and station, one of the first commoners in Ireland, and served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Donegal and Kildare, in both of which he enjoyed great influence. As a resident landlord he gained, by his active benevolence, the affectionate regard of a numerous tenantry, and he spared neither trouble nor expense, when the object was the advancement of their interests, or the promotion of their happiness and content. In politics he always acted with the high Tory party.

Colonel Conolly was born 24th August, 1786, and married, in 1819, Catherine Jane, daughter of Chamberlaine Ponsonby Barker, Esq., of Killeoley Abbey, by whom he leaves several sons and daughters: of the latter, the eldest, Louisa-Augusta, is married to Lord Longford.

### SAMUEL HIBBERT WARE, M.D., F.R.S., &c.

This able and distinguished writer died on the 30th ult., at his residence, Hale Barns, near Altrincham, in his 67th year, deeply deplored.

At an early period he went to Edinburgh, and there took his degree of M.D., but he never practised, preferring the more genial occupation of literature and science. For more than twenty years he continued to reside in the northern capital, devoting the resources of his accomplished mind to physiological, antiquarian, and geological researches, and to the production of several important works. During the latter portion of his life he resided almost constantly at his paternal property near Altrincham, and there it was that he performed his most laborious literary effort, "The History of the College and Collegiate Church of Manchester," which he has left nearly finished. In addition to the high intellectual gifts which he thus possessed in an eminent degree, the lamented gentleman had (as the writer of this passing tribute to his memory can truly attest) the kindest disposition, the most courteous demeanour, and the warmest heart.

Dr. Hibbert-Ware was the eldest son of Samuel Hibbert, Esq., of Manchester, and afterwards of Clarendon House, Chorlton, by Sarah, his wife, only surviving child of Robert Ware, Esq., of Dublin; and assumed, by Royal licence, dated 28th of March, 1837, the additional surname and arms of Ware, as being the representative of the oldest branch of the family of Sir James Ware, the historian of Ireland. He married three times: his first wife, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Crompton, Esq., of Bridge Hall, near Bury, died in 1822, leaving two sons and one daughter, of whom Tim, the elder of the former, alone survives; his second wife was Charlotte Wilhelmina, eldest daughter of Lord Henry Murray; and his third, Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Lefroy, Esq.

### THE REV. SAMUEL BLACKER, LL.D., PREBENDARY OF MULLABRACK, COUNTY ARMAGH.

This highly respected divine, and exemplary parochial Minister, who died on the 3rd inst., in the 78th year of his age, was of the ancient family of Blacker, of Carrick Blacker, in the county of Armagh, the descendants, according to tradition, of Blacar, a Danish chieftain located in Ireland in the beginning of the tenth century.

Dr. Blacker married, first, Mary Anne, sister of General Ross, of Bladensburg, and secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Douglas, Esq., of Grace Hall, county Down.

His removal is deeply deplored by his numerous friends and parishioners, to whom he was endeared by Christian usefulness, genuine piety, and extensive beneficence.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

**ORDINATIONS.**—The Bishop of Bath and Wells will hold an ordination on Trinity Sunday next, in the Cathedral Church of Wells. All candidates for deacon's orders must give six months' notice of their intention. The Bishop of Norwich will hold his next ordination on Sunday, the 4th day of February. The Bishop of Worcester will ordain on the Sunday following the Ember days of the spring and autumn of each year. His next ordination will take place on Sunday, the 4th day of March next.

**TRAINING SCHOOL AT CARMARTHEN.**—One thousand pounds have been granted by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to complete the buildings of the Training College.

**CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—Her Majesty and Prince Albert have given £100 to the Jubilee Fund.

**HULSEAN PRIZE.**—The trustees have given notice that a premium of about £100 will, this year, be given for the best dissertation on the following subject:—"The Influence of the Jewish and Christian Revelations on Pagan Writers." The dissertations are to be sent in on or before the 20th of October, 1849, with the names of their respective authors sealed up.

**SEATONIAN POEM.**—The subject for the Seatonian Poem, this year, is "Edom." The electors also give notice, that, if any poem should appear to possess distinguished merit, a premium of £50 will be adjudged. The poems are to be sent in on or before the 29th of September next.

**ECCLESIASTICAL PROPERTY.**—The following persons form the committee which has been appointed to inquire into the state of the law respecting the letting and general management of ecclesiastical property. The Earl of Harrowby, chairman. The Dean of Canterbury, the Rev. R. Jones, W. P. Wood, Esq., M.P. for Cambridge, R. B. Armstrong, Esq., M.P. for Lancaster, J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., Chief Clerk, House of Lords.

**WHEAT COMMUTATION.**—The average prices of corn for the seven years ending at Christmas last are as follows:—Wheat, 6s. 10½d.; barley, 4s. 1½d.; oats, 2s. 8½d. per imperial bushel. Each £100 of rent-charge, therefore, will, for the year 1849, amount to £100 3s. 7½d., being nearly 2 per cent. lower than last year.

**INTRAMURAL INTERMENT.**—There is every probability that the St. Clement Danes burial-ground will shortly be closed, and thus one London pest will be abolished.

**LAW OF MARRIAGE.**—The Bishop of Exeter has given the following opinion on this matter, in a reply to a memorial addressed to him by several of his clergy:—"The judgment of the Church Catholic in all ages, and of our own Church, in the 99th canon, has pronounced those marriages which it is now sought to legislate, to be prohibited by the law of God, to be incestuous and unlawful." He rejoices to think that it is also "the declared fundamental, constitutional law of England." His Lordship further observes: "While, however, we assert this great principle, we shall always be ready to acknowledge the full right of the temporal Legislature to release those subjects of her Majesty who are not members of the Church from all obedience to its decision. For such parties the State has already provided a mode of contracting marriages without any of the sanctions of the Church. If it shall be further thought proper to release them from any or all of the existing restraints of affinity or consanguinity, Churchmen, as such, will have no right to consider themselves at all aggrieved."

We regret to announce the death of Hartley Coleridge, son of the poet, who died of dysentery, at his lodgings, the Nab (between Rydal and Grasmere), on Saturday last, aged fifty-two years. He was to be buried at Grasmere. The deceased gentleman was never married.

**TURNING REVOLUTIONARY AGITATION TO ACCOUNT.**—A few days ago, a man named Gaufret was brought before the Correctional Tribunal at Paris on the charge of being a vagabond. He had been arrested in the streets at night, and had no place of residence. In answer to the Tribunal, he stated that he was an author by profession, but that nothing could be gained by literature at present. He, however, declared that he had the means of living, and that was to attend democratic and socialist banquets. "What does that mean?" said the President. "Why," answered the prisoner, "the gettars-out of the banquets sometimes calculate on having two thousand guests, but in reality have only two hundred. That being discouraging to their cause, they get a number of men to attend, allowing them three francs for each attendance, as much food as they can eat, and to take away the leavings. I was one of the most occupied of those men, being able at a pinch to make a speech or propose a toast." The President said that the law did not consider attendance at political banquets a regular means of living, and he accordingly condemned the unfortunate author to a month's imprisonment.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

**IN RE JULIEN.**—On Saturday last, there was a meeting under the fiat issued against the above well-known musical director. The bankrupt's debts, it may be remembered, exceed £12,000, and the assets are £180. A dispute, however, is still pending between the assignees and Mr. Lewis (who formerly acted as the professional adviser of M. Julien), in consequence of the latter having seized £1600 worth of furniture in Harley-street, and appropriated eight bills of £100 each, in liquidation of his own debt, which were given to the bankrupt by Messrs. Beale and Co., the music-sellers, to enable him to carry out a composition with his creditors. A meeting of the general body of creditors was held a few days since, and it was then resolved that Mr. Cole, the solicitor to the fiat, should file a bill in Chancery forthwith, with a view, if possible, to set aside Lewis's securities. In the event of these proceedings being successful, the creditors will receive a dividend of about 3s. in the pound, after payment of the expenses.—The Commissioner passed the assignees' accounts, and the meeting broke up.

**THE COMMON LAW COURTS.**—Hilary Term commenced on Thursday. The arrears of the three common law courts number 392: 114 in the Queen's Bench, 121 in the Common Pleas, and 157 in the Exchequer. In the Common Pleas there are forty-two demurrers already entered; and in the remanet paper there are two enlarged rules, 69 rules for new trials, 17 for the judgment of the Court, and one registration appeal. The arrears have increased since the first day of Michaelmas Term.

## POLICE.

### WORSHIP-STREET.

**THE RAMIFICATIONS OF REVOLUTIONARY MISERIES.**—Among the various cases of distress which were mentioned at this office on Monday last as fit subjects for relief from the poor-box, there was one in particular which deservedly excited much sympathy. It was that of a sculptor, named Smith, whose sad story was communicated by his daughter, a ladylike young woman of 18 or 19, who stated that her father was a pupil of the late Sir Francis Chantrey, and, being unsuccessful in obtaining a sufficient amount of patronage for his exertions in this country to "place himself in a respectable position in society," was induced, by the advice of Sir Francis, to proceed to the south of France, where he succeeded in establishing himself with some reputation as a sculptor, and continued in prosperous circumstances until the breaking out of the late Revolution there, when such an extreme dislike was displayed by the lower classes of the locality to everything English, as to render it perfectly unsafe to continue there any longer; and he was compelled to make a precipitate flight with his wife and daughter to this country, leaving the whole of his statutory and marbles, finished and unfinished, and everything that was not readily transferable, behind him, together with sums of money owing to him for various works of art, to the amount of at least £600. On arriving here he succeeded in obtaining occasional employment in the inferior branches of his profession, and was enabled to gain a subsistence for himself and family, until a few months since, when he was suddenly seized with rheumatic fever, confined to his bed, and rendered thoroughly helpless. Being thus deprived of all means of support, he had been obliged to sell almost everything he possessed of value sufficient to procure a shilling, until he and his family were reduced to the most abject distress, and were at length compelled to apply to the parish for relief to save the whole of them from absolute starvation. Holland, the warrant-officer of the court, who had been previously despatched to make inquiries, and report on the matter, stated, that the enquiries he had made established the young woman's statement in every particular, and upon entering the only room they inhabited, in a small house in Eden-place, Ivy-lane, Hoxton, he found the unfortunate sculptor stretched upon a mattress on the floor, in great pain and apparently the last stage of fever, while his wife who had been also similarly attacked, was in almost the same suffering and helpless condition. The place, which was of the most wretched description, contained scarcely any furniture whatever, and was entirely destitute of all the necessities and comforts imperatively required by persons in such a condition. In addition to the corroboration furnished by the parish officer, he had applied to Mr. Coward, the surgeon who had been in gratuitous attendance upon the family, and that gentleman also expressed his conviction, from his personal observation and the general inquiries he had made, that the case was well deserving of commiseration and alleviation. Mr. Hamill, the magistrate, sincerely sympathised with the unfortunate objects of such undeserved adversity, and, expressing a hope that other benevolent persons, with more means at their command for charitable actions than he had, would come forward and contribute effectively in their behalf, handed the young woman half a sovereign from the poor-box, which she gratefully accepted and left the court.

### HAMMERSMITH.

**THE RECENT ROBBERY AT COUNT PEPOLI'S.**—Thomas Chilcott, who had been charged at this Court on suspicion of having been concerned in the late extensive robbery of Bank of England notes, gold and silver coins, jewellery, &c., at Count Carlo Pepoli's residence, No. 11, St. George's-terrace, Gloucester-road, Kensington, on the evening of Christmas Day last, was discharged from custody in the course of the week, the police, in the course of the inquiries they are instituting into this mysterious robbery, having found that they were not likely at present to obtain any further evidence tending to prove his connexion with the affair. It is understood that the police, who are still pursuing their enquiries with great perseverance, will be able to bring them to a satisfactory conclusion ere long.

## UPPER CALIFORNIA.

By each succeeding mail from the United States, as well as from the ports of South America, we continue to receive intelligence of the multitudes who are already searching for gold upon the banks of the Sacramento; and of others, who are flocking by thousands to this new Paeotolis. The substance of this news will be found elsewhere in the present Number. In this place it will be interesting to take a survey of the country in which this vast deposit of natural wealth has been discovered. It is, however, important to bear in mind that, not only as a "Gold Region" is Upper California to be viewed. According to the latest accounts, already has the evil of "the find" been grievously felt, and the classic adage once more exemplified:

*Effodiuntur opes irritamenta malorum.*

Hence, it becomes important to know the natural resources of the country, over and above this golden gain; and this will enable the reader to form some idea of the paramount benefits to be reaped from the great discovery, as well as to estimate the chances of civilisation in this comparatively new sphere.

The country has already been incidentally described. We have been favoured by an American gentleman, who has just arrived from New York, with a copy of a pamphlet, which gives a great variety of information upon the subject, though with only such a proportion of method as could be expected under the circumstances. We give the full title of this pamphlet, for the benefit of our readers who may wish to possess the work: "The Gold Mines of California. And, also, a Geographical, Topographical, and Historical View of that Country, from Official Documents and Authentic Sources. With a Map of the Country; and particularly of the Gold Region. Edited by G. G. Foster, Esq. Price Twenty-five Cents. New York: Published by Dewitt and Davenport, Tribune-buildings, 1848." We have copied the Map in an adjoining column, and quote from the pamphlet the following *precis* of the

### GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT AND BOUNDARIES OF UPPER CALIFORNIA.

"Upper California extends, upon the Pacific, from the 32d parallel of latitude, about seven hundred miles north-westward to Oregon, from which it is divided, nearly in the course of the 42d parallel—that is, in the latitude of Boston—by a chain of mountains called the Snowy Mountains, the Sierra Nevada of the Spaniards. Its boundaries on the west are not, as yet, politically determined by the Mexican Government; nor do geographers agree with regard to natural limits in that direction. By some, it is considered as embracing only the territory between the Pacific and the summit of the mountains which border the western side of the continent; others extend its limits to the Colorado; while others include in it, and others again exclude from it, the entire regions drained by that river. The only portion occupied by Mexicans, or of which any distinct accounts have been obtained, is that between the great chain of mountains and the ocean; the country east of that ridge to the Colorado appears to be an uninhabitable desert.

"Northward from the Peninsula, or Lower California, the great westernmost chain of mountains continues nearly parallel with the Pacific coast, to the 34th degree of latitude, under which rises Mount San Bernardino, one of the highest peaks in California, about forty miles from the ocean. Further north the coast turns more to the west, and the space between it and the summit line of the mountains becomes wider, so as to exceed eighty miles in some places; the intermediate region being traversed by lines of hills, or smaller mountains, connected with the main range. The principal of these inferior ridges extends from Mount San Bernardino north-westward to its termination on the south side of the entrance of the Bay of San Francisco, near the 38th degree of latitude, where it is called the San Bruno Mountains. Between this range and the coast run the San Barbara Mountains, terminating on the north at the Cape of Pines, on the south-west side of the Bay of Monterey, near the latitude 36½ degrees. North of the San Bruno Mountains is the Botones ridge, bordering the Bay of San Francisco on the east; and still further in the same direction are other and much higher lines of highlands, stretching from the great chain, and terminating in capes on the Pacific.

"The southern part of Upper California, between the Pacific and the great westernmost chain of mountains, is very hot and dry, except during a short time in winter. Further north the wet season increases in length, and about the Bay of San Francisco the rains are almost constant from November to April—the earth being moistened during the remainder of the year by heavy dews and fogs. Snow and ice are sometimes seen in the winter on the shores of the bay, but never further south, except on the mountain tops. The whole of California is, however, subject to long droughts (Greenhow). Heavy rains are of rare oc-

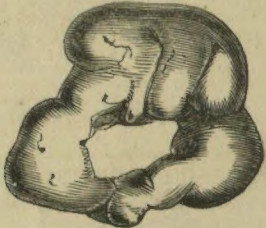




VIEW NEAR SAN FRANCISCO, UPPER CALIFORNIA.

currence, and two years without any is not unusual; notwithstanding which, vegetation does not suffer to the extent that might be inferred—because, in the first place, many small streams descend from the mountain ranges, supplying the means of both natural and artificial irrigation; and, next, that the country near the coast is favoured with a diurnal land and sea breeze; and, from the comparatively low temperature of the sea, the latter is always in summer accompanied with fogs, in the latter part of the night, and which are dissipated by the morning's sun, but serve to moisten the pastures and nourish a somewhat peculiar vegetation abounding in beautiful flowers.

"Among the valleys of Upper California are many streams, some of which discharge large quantities of water in the rainy season; but no river is known to flow through the maritime ridge of mountains from the interior to the Pacific, except, perhaps, the Sacramento, falling into the Bay of San Francisco, though several are thus represented on the maps. The valleys thus watered afford abundant pasturage for cattle, with which they are covered; California, however, contains but two tracts of country capable of supporting large numbers of inhabitants, which are that west of Mount San Bernardino, about the 34th de-



LUMP OF GOLD JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA.

gree of latitude, and that surrounding the Bay of San Francisco, and the lower part of the Sacramento; and even in these, irrigation would be indispensable to ensure success in agriculture.

"The climate is very peculiar, the thermometer on the coast ranging as high, on the average, in winter as in summer. Indeed, summer is really the coldest and most disagreeable part of the year, owing to the north-west winds which frequently prevail during that season. As you recede from the coast, however, the climate undergoes a great change for the better; and Captain Wilkes observes that at San Juan, thirty miles from the coast, they have one of the most delightful climates in the world. The two principal rivers in Upper California are, the Sacramento and the San Joaquin. There are, however, many smaller streams flowing through the different valleys, which serve, during the dry season, to irrigate the land. The only navigable stream is the Sacramento.

"Besides the bays and harbours of Monterey, Santa Barbara, and San Pedro, Upper California possesses the harbour of San Francisco, within a few miles of the Gold Mines, and one of the largest and most magnificent harbours in the world. Upon this splendid bay is already founded the town of San Francisco, which, from its harbour and central position in respect to the Gold Mines, is destined to become, at no distant day, the New York of another Empire State."



HEAD OF A SACRAMENTO INDIAN, UPPER CALIFORNIA.

The pamphlet, it may be useful to add, contains some pertinent 'prefatory observations; the Report of Colonel Mason's Official Visit to the Gold Region, in July last; several letters corroborative of this Report; an interesting picture of the gold-finding; and a variety of information on the soil and agricultural productions of the country.

We now come to the localities we have illustrated, which we find thus cleverly described in the geographical memoir upon Alta-California, addressed by Lieutenant-Colonel Fremont to the Senate, at the last session of Congress:—

BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO, AND DEPENDENT COUNTRY.

The bay of San Francisco has been celebrated, from the time of its first discovery, as one of the finest in the world, and is justly entitled to that character, even under the seaman's view of a mere harbour. But when all the necessary advantages which belong to it—fertile and picturesque dependent country, mildness and salubrity of climate, connexion with the great interior valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, its vast resources for ship-timber, grain, and cattle—when these advantages are taken into the account, with its geographical position on the line of communication with Asia, it rises into an importance far above that of a mere harbour, and deserves a particular notice in any account of maritime California. Its latitudinal position is that of Lisbon; its climate is that of southern Italy; settlements upon it for more than half a century attest its healthfulness; bold shores and mountains give it grandeur; the extent and

fertility of its dependent country give it great resources for agriculture, commerce, and population.

The bay of San Francisco is separated from the sea by low mountain ranges. Looking from the peaks of the Sierra Nevada, the coast mountains present an apparently continuous line, with only a single gap, resembling a mountain pass. This is the entrance to the great bay, and is the only water communication from the coast to the interior country. Approaching from the sea, the coast presents a bold outline. On the south, the bordering mountains come down in a narrow ridge of broken hills, terminating in a precipitous point, against which the sea breaks heavily. On the northern side, the mountain presents a bold promontory, rising in a few miles to the height of two or three thousand feet. Between these points is the strait, about one mile broad in the narrowest part, and five miles long from the sea to the bay. Passing through this gate, the bay opens to the right and left, extending in each direction about 35 miles, having a total length of more than 70, and a coast of about 275 miles. It is divided by straits and projecting points into three separate bays, of which the northern two are called San Pablo and Suisun bays. Within, the view presented is of a mountainous country, the bay resembling an interior lake of deep water, lying between parallel ranges of mountains. Islands, which have the bold character of the shores—some mere masses of rock, and others grass-covered—rising to the height of three and eight hundred feet, break its surface, and add to its picturesque appearance. Directly fronting the entrance, mountains, a few miles from the shore, rise about two thousand feet above the water, crowned by a forest of the lofty cypress, which is visible from the sea, and make a conspicuous landmark for vessels entering the bay. Behind, the rugged peak of Mount Diavolo, nearly 4000 feet high (3770), overlooks the surrounding country of the bay and San Joaquin.

The immediate shore of the bay derives, from its proximate and opposite relation to the sea, the name of Contra Costa (counter coast, or opposite coast). It presents a varied character of rugged and broken hills, rolling and undulating land, and rich alluvial shores, backed by fertile and wooded ranges, suitable for towns, villages, and farms, with which it is beginning to be dotted. A low alluvial bottom land, several miles in breadth, with occasional open woods of oak, borders the foot of the mountains around the southern arm of the bay, terminating on a breadth of twenty miles in the fertile valley of the St. Joseph, a narrow plain of rich soil, lying between ranges from two to three thousand feet high. The valley is openly wooded with groves of oak, free from underbrush, and after the spring rains covered with grass. Taken in connexion with the valley of San Juan, with which it forms a continuous plain, it is fifty-five miles long, and one to twenty broad, opening into smaller valleys among the hills. At the head of the bay it is twenty miles broad, and about the same at the southern end, where the soil is beautifully fertile, covered in summer with four or five varieties of wild clover several feet high. In many places it is overgrown with wild mustard, growing ten or twelve feet high, in almost impenetrable fields, through which roads are made like lanes. On both sides the mountains are fertile, wooded, or covered with grasses and scattered trees. On the west it is protected from the chilling influence of the north-west winds by the Cuesta de los Gatos (wild-cat ridge), which separates it from the coast. This is a grassy and timbered mountain, watered with small streams, and wooded on both sides with many varieties of trees and shrubbery, the heavier forests of pine and cypress occupying the western slope. Timber and shingles are now obtained from this mountain, and one of the recently discovered quicksilver mines is on the eastern side of the mountain, near the Pueblo of San José. This range terminates on the south in the Anno Nuevo point of Monterey, by and on the north declines into a ridge of broken hills, about five miles wide, between the bay and the sea, and having the town of San Francisco on the bay shore, near its northern extremity.

Such is the bay, and the proximate country and shores of the bay, of San Francisco. It is not a mere indentation of the coast, but a little sea to itself, connected with the ocean by a defensible gate, opening out between 70 and 80 miles to the right and left, upon a breadth of 10 to 15, deep enough for the largest ships, with bold shores suitable for towns and settlements, and fertile adjacent country for cultivation. The head of the bay is about 40 miles from the sea, and there commences its connexion with the noble valleys of the San Joaquin and Sacramento.

The View of the Town and Bay of San Francisco, upon the front page of our present Number, is from a Sketch brought home by an officer of her Majesty's ship *Modeste*, lately returned from the Pacific station, and obligingly placed at our disposal by a Correspondent, who remarks: "San Francisco bids fair to become, at no distant period, the New York of the West. The bay is one of the finest in the world; certainly, the safest, and most capacious between Cape Horn and the Straits of St. Juan de Fuca: while, like the harbour of Rio de Janeiro, its entrance could readily be made impregnable."

The Second View shows the mountainous scenery in the neighbourhood of San Francisco, and with it the celebrated feat of throwing the lasso. This has been copied from one of the Illustrations of Captain Beechey's "Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific," &c.

SPECIMEN OF THE GOLD.

We have been favoured, by the gentleman to whom we are indebted for the loan of Foster's pamphlet, with the sight of a lump of gold, of the weight of four English sovereigns. We give its exact outline.

SACRAMENTO INDIAN.

This portrait sketch has been copied from one of the illustrations of "Wilkes's Exploring Expedition." The Indians dwelling on the banks of the Sacramento are represented by Wilkes as friendly and docile, and their faces are said to be marked with an expression of good-humour. Most of them go naked; others wear a piece of deerskin thrown over their shoulders. Some wear their hair long, extending below the neck, and divided from the top; but it is most commonly worn drawn back, and gathered in a bunch behind, where it is fastened with a string of deer-sinew, and the top ornamented with coloured feathers. They paint their faces, especially the forehead and the cheek (the latter in the form of a triangle), with a blue-black colour, mixed with some shining particles resembling pulverised mica.

We conclude with a list (from Foster's pamphlet) of ROUTES TO CALIFORNIA.

	Dollars.
From New York to San Francisco (by steam, round the Capes)	350
From New York to Chagres (by steam)	150
From Chagres to Panama, across the Isthmus	20
From Panama to San Francisco	250
From New York to Chagres (by sailing vessel)	80

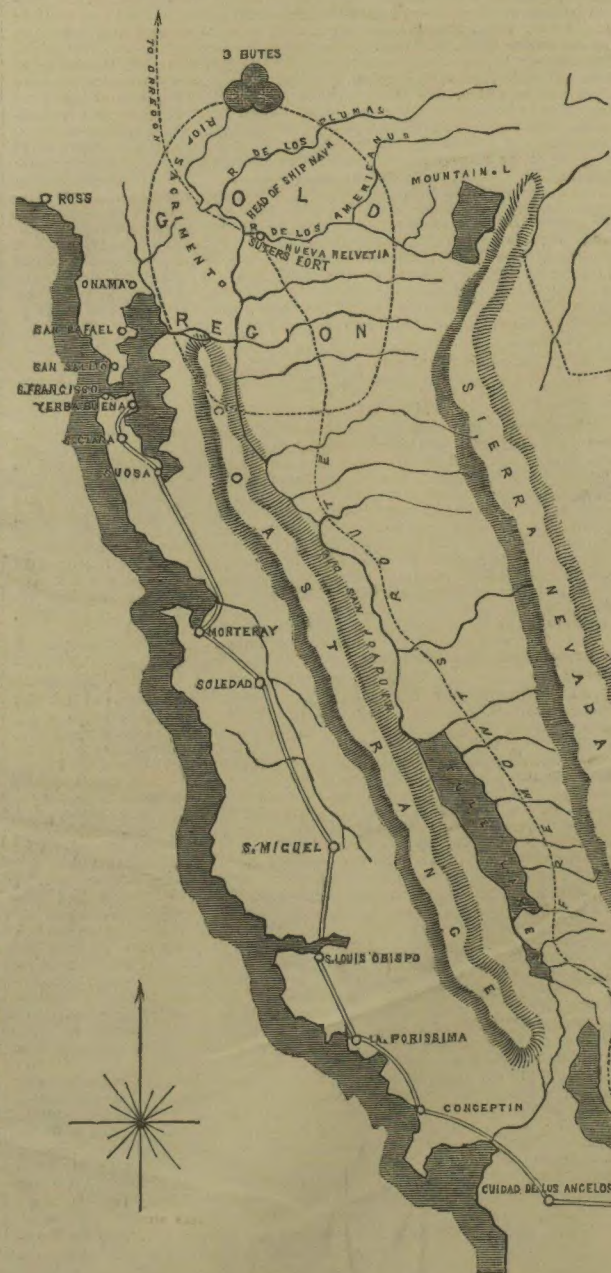
"The time of the voyage is as follows:—			
From New York to Chagres	.. ..	12 to	15 days
From Chagres to Panama	.. ..	2	"
From Panama to San Francisco	.. ..	20	"
From New York to San Francisco (round the Capes)	.. ..	130	"

"San Francisco is on the sea-coast, twenty miles from Sutter's Fort, where the lower mine is situated, and about forty miles from the upper one. Gold, however, has been found plentifully on all the streams in the region indicated in our map, and even far higher up the valley of the Sacramento is supposed to exist in large quantities.

"A specimen of the Californian gold has been assayed by the United States Mint in Philadelphia, and has been officially declared to be considerably purer than the gold of the American coinage, requiring about 5 per cent. alloy to fit it for being converted into legal currency.

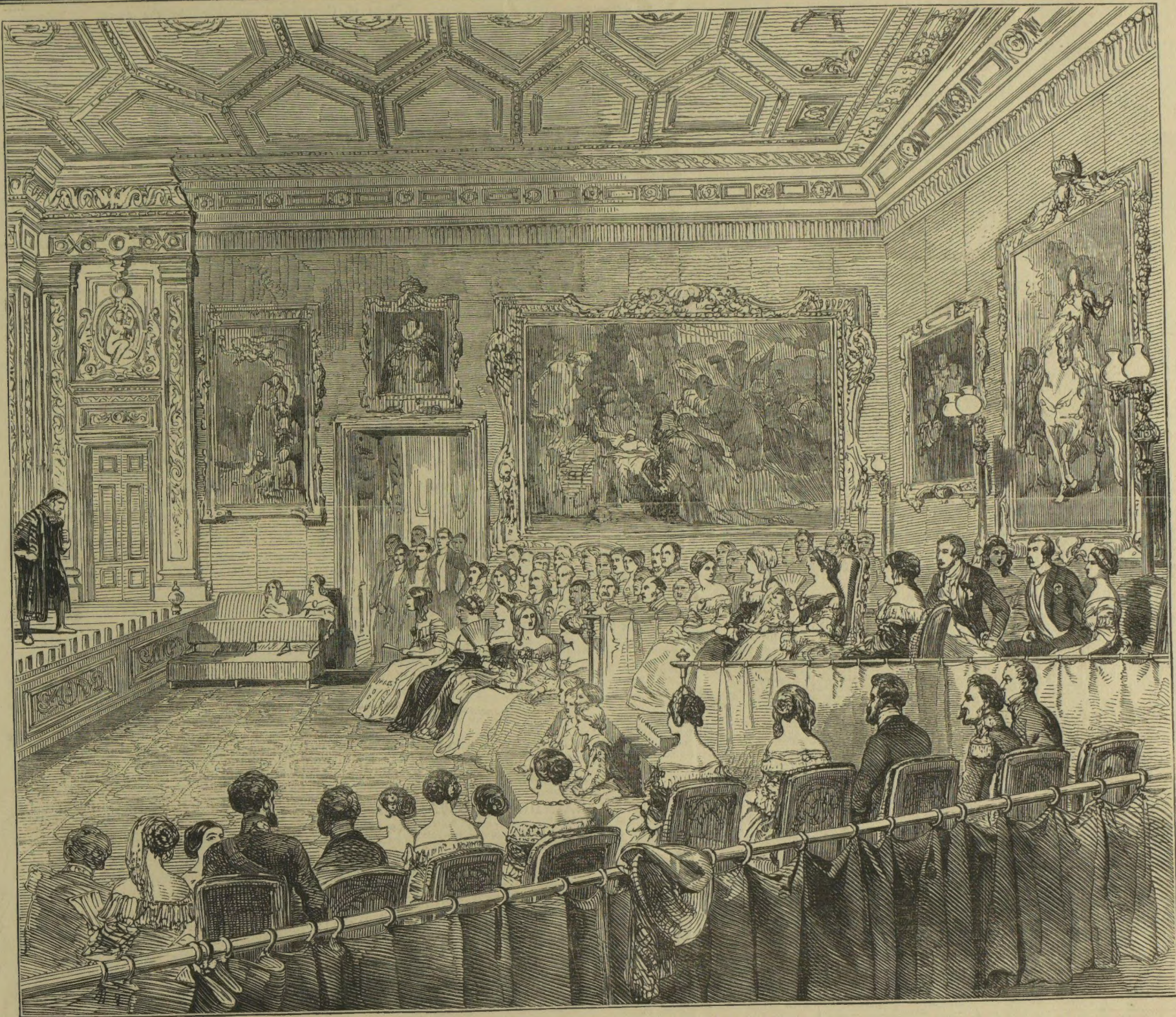
"In addition to the above route, *vid* Chagres, are two others, which it will be proper to indicate. The first of these is from New York to Vera Cruz, and across Mexico (five days by the *Diligencia*) to Acapulco, on the Pacific. Here all the northward-bound vessels touch; and the route, were it not for the danger (or rather certainty) of being robbed on the road from Vera Cruz to Acapulco, would be preferable to any other.

"The other route to the Gold Mines is the overland route, by way of Independence and Santa Fé. From Independence you follow the regular waggon and caravan track to Santa Fé; thence, in order to avoid the vast desert of the Rocky Mountains, you make a long *détour* to the south, and strike the Pacific at San Diego, and thence work upwards to San Francisco and the Mines. This route requires about five months."



MAP OF THE GOLD REGION, IN UPPER CALIFORNIA.





THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE AT WINDSOR CASTLE, BEFORE HER MAJESTY.

### THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE second of a series of dramatic representations took place on Thursday night, the 4th inst., at Windsor Castle, before her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Princesses Amelie and Elise of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, and a distinguished circle of guests. The Queen, accompanied by the Royal party, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the household, entered the theatre at a few minutes past eight, and the performance immediately commenced.

The following was the programme of the evening's entertainment:—

By Command.  
Her Majesty's Servants will perform, at Windsor Castle, on Thursday, January 4, 1849, a Comic Drama, in Two Acts, adapted from the French, by Dion Bourcicault, entitled  
**USED UP.**  
Sir Charles Coldstream, Bart. .. Mr C Matthews  
Sir Adonis Louch .. Mr Granby  
Honourable Tom Saville .. Mr Bellingham  
Warzel (a farmer) .. Mr F Cooke  
John Ironbrace (a blacksmith) .. Mr Howe  
Mr Fennell (a lawyer) .. Mr Bonner  
James .. Mr Clarke  
Mary .. Mrs J Barrow (late Miss J Bennett)  
Lady Clutterbuck .. Mrs Humby

After which, a Farce, in One Act, by John Maddison Morton, entitled  
**BOX AND COX.**

A Romance of Real Life.  
John Cox (a journeyman printer) .. Mr. Buckstone  
James Cox (a journeyman hatter) .. Mr. Harley  
Mrs. Bouncer (a lodging-house keeper) .. Mrs. Stanley  
Director .. Mr. Charles Kean  
Assistant-Director .. Mr. George Ellis

The theatre arranged and the scenery painted by Mr. Thomas Grieve.

Upon leaving the theatre, the Queen was pleased to command that the expression of her Majesty's approval of the exertions of the different performers should be conveyed to the director, Mr. Charles Kean. Refreshments were served in the Throne-room. Her Majesty's private band was in attendance, and performed in the intervals of the different pieces.

The company present were—the Queen, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Princesses Amelie and Elise of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Madame Van de Weyer, Chevalier Bunsen, Viscountess Canining, Lady Fanny Howard, Lady Augusta Cadogan, Lady Caroline Cocks, Hon. Miss Paget, Marchioness of Waterford, Countess of Mansfield and two Ladies Murray, Viscount Clifden, Lord and Lady Ruthven, Lady Mary Berkeley, Dowager Lady and Miss Lytleton and Miss Carew, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Anson, Colonel and Mrs. Phipps, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Ashley, the Lord in Waiting, the Groom in Waiting, the Equerry in Waiting, &c. &c.

The third theatrical performance took place on Thursday night, at Windsor Castle, in the presence of her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, the Royal children, and the Duchess of Kent. The play was "Hamlet." Amongst the visitors at the Castle who had the honour of attending her Majesty were, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl and Countess Fortescue, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, &c. The Royal children, as on the former occasions, sat on the step,

near her Majesty, and withdrew after the second act. Mr. Charles Kean, at the conclusion of the performance, had the honour of receiving, through Colonel Phipps, a flattering message, expressive of the pleasure her Majesty had derived from witnessing the very able impersonation of this great and difficult conception of the poet; and the opinion generally expressed was highly flattering to Mr. Charles Kean's exertions.

### HER MAJESTY'S TWELFTH CAKE.

We give a representation of the Twelfth Cake prepared for her Majesty, which graced the Royal table at Windsor Castle on Saturday last (Twelfth Night).

This superb Cake was designed and carried out by her Majesty's confectioner, Mr. Mawditt. The Cake was of regal dimensions, being about 30 inches in diameter, and tall in proportion: round the side the decorations consisted of strips of gilded paper, bowing outwards near the top, issuing from an elegant gold bordering. The figures, of which there were sixteen, on the top of the Cake, represented a party of beaux and belles of the last century enjoying a repast *à fresco*, under some trees; whilst others, and some children, were dancing to minstrel strains.

The repast, spread on the ground, with its full complements of comestibles, decanters, and wine-glasses (the latter, by the way, not sugar glasses, but real brittle ware), was admirably modelled, as were also the figures, servants being represented handing refreshments to some of the gentlemen and ladies, whilst some of the companions of the latter were dancing. The violinist and harpist seemed to be thoroughly impressed with the importance of their functions, and their characteristic attitudes were cleverly given. As a specimen of fancy workmanship, the ornaments to the cake do credit to the skill of Mr. Mawditt, the Royal confiseur.

### COURT AND HAUT TON.

#### THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert and the younger branches of the Royal Family, walked early in the morning in the Home Park. Her Majesty and the Prince, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, attended divine service in the private chapel at the Castle. The service was performed by the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, who also administered the holy communion.

On Wednesday Prince Albert went out shooting in the course of the morning. Prince Lowenstein and the Earl and Countess of Fortescue arrived at the Castle in the evening, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince. The Royal dinner party included the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Amelie of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, the Princess Elise of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, Prince Lowenstein, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, Lady Fanny Howard, the Earl and Countess Fortescue, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord James Murray, and the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert and Lady Peel.

**QUEEN ADELAIDE.**—Some of the houses connected with "King William's Naval Asylum," at Fenge, near Norwood, founded and endowed by Queen Adelaide, being now completed, her Majesty has been graciously pleased, through Lord Howe, to nominate to two of them the widow of a commander of 36 years, who entered the navy in 1773, and the widow of a master, who at his demise held the office of master attendant at one of our Royal dockyards. Each widow will also be entitled (on a certificate signed by a beneficed clergyman that they are of sober life and conversation, and members of the Church of England) to an annuity of £30, payable half-yearly at Messrs. Coutts's.



THE QUEEN'S TWELFTH CAKE.



**ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—SEASON 1849.—FRENCH**  
PLAYS and OPERA COMIQUE.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that the performance of FRENCH PLAYS will be resumed at this Theatre on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, January 15, by the production of LE MAITRE DE CHAPELLE, music by Paer, compressed into one act, as represented at the Opera Comique, Paris; Barnabe, M. Reuss; Gertrude, Mlle. Guichard (their first appearance at this Theatre); and Auber's popular Opera comique, in three acts, LE DOMINO NOIR. Horace, M. Coudere, as originally performed by him at the Opera Comique, Paris; Angèle, Mlle. Chanton (their first appearance at this Theatre).  
Mr. Mitchell also begs to announce that, notwithstanding the increased expenses of the present entertainment, the price of admission are determined as follows:—  
Orchestra Stalls .. .. . 10s. 6d.  
Boxes .. .. . 5s.  
The .. .. . 3s.  
Amphitheatre .. .. . 2s.  
Subscriptions for the season may be arranged at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-Office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Eleven till Three.

**NEW ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. SHEPHERD and Miss VINCENT.**—The Most Attractive Entertainment. In London.—Splendid Tragic Play and the Best Pantomime ever produced, added by the First Pantomimists in the World.—On MONDAY, Jan. 15, and during the Week, the successful Tragic Play of THE SECRETARY. Arthur Latier, Mr. Shephard; Hard, Mr. Emory; Vaneau, Mr. Lyon; Josey, Miss Vincent; Julia, Mlle. Poulis; Gertrude, Mrs. M. Brooks; Paddy, Miss Lebat; To conclude with the Gorgeous New Pantomime of HARLEQUIN LORD LOVELL. Harlequin, Herr Duclon; Columbine, Mlle. Theodore; and Clown, Mr. T. Matthews, from the Theatres Royal Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden.

**ATLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor Mr. W. BATTY.**—Continued Success of the new Gorgeous Spectacle and the Pantomime.—Increased attraction in the Scenes of the Arena.—On MONDAY, January 15th, the performance will commence at a Quarter before Seven, with the Grand Spectacle of the JEWS and the FALL of JERUSALEM; or, the Doomed City. To be succeeded by Miss Woolford, who will appear, for the first time this season, in her brilliant Exercises on the Tight Rope. After which the Scenes of the Circus. To conclude with the highly successful Comic Pantomime of BOLD ROBIN HOOD; or, the Pretty White Horse and the Enchanted Princess of Sherwood Forest, in which the wonderful Aras will appear.—Box office open from ten till four.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

**MIDDLE JENNY LIND at EXETER-HALL.—Mr. BALFE**  
will give a Grand CONCERT on MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, on which occasion, in addition to her celebrated Arias and Cavatinas, Mlle. JENNY LIND will sing a New Ballad, composed expressly by Mr. BALFE, entitled "The Lonely Rose."—Mlle. Veri, Miss Basson, Miss Durlacher, Signor Bolletti, Signor F. Lablache, and Signor Lablache will assist. Mr. Thalberg will perform two of his most esteemed compositions. The Orchestra will be selected and conducted by Mr. Balfe.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each; Reserved Seats, 2s. each, at CRAMER, BEALE, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; and at the principal Music-sellers.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.**—Conductor, Mr. Costa.—On Friday next, January 19th, will be repeated Handel's oratorio, JUDAS MACABEUS. Principal Vocal Performers—Miss Birch, Miss A. Williams, Miss M. Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. T. Williams, and Mr. H. Phillips. The Orchestra will consist of nearly 70 performers.—Tickets, 3s.; reserved seats, 5s. each, may be had of the principal music-sellers; at the office of the Society, No. 6, Exeter Hall; or of Mr. Bowley, 63, Charing-cross. THOMAS BREWER, Hon. Secy.

**EXETER-HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.**—The NINTH CONCERT (of a Series of Fifteen) will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, JANUARY 17.—Vocal Performers, Misses A. and M. Williams, Poole, and Dolby; Messrs. Whitworth, Williams, and Sims Reeves. Pianists, M. Thalberg. Solo Organ, Mr. Nicholson. The Orchestra will be complete in every department. Leader and Musical Director, Mr. Willy.—Tickets, 1s. and 2s.; reserved seats, 4s.; Stalls, 7s., may be had of Mr. STAMMERS, 4, Exeter-Hall; and of all Music-sellers.—For Programme, see the "Times" of Monday, Jan. 16th.

**ROYAL CYCLOPEDIA and MUSIC HALL, Albany-street.**—A new and extensive building, annexed to the Colosseum, is now open, with a colossal Moving Cyclopædia, representing LISBON, and DESTRUCTION of the CITY by EARTHQUAKE in 1755. Designed and produced under the direction of Mr. Wm. Bradwell; painted by Messrs. Dawson and Son. The Views are illustrated by appropriate Music, by Mr. Pim, on the new grand Amphitheatre, producing the effect of a full band.  
Open daily at 2: first representation at half-past 2; second ditto, at 4. Evening at 7: first representation at half-past 7; second ditto at 9. A grand overture will precede each representation.—Admission, 2s.; reserved seats, 3s. Children and Schools, Half-price. Family Tickets to the Reserved Seats for four or more, 2s. 6d. each person. Visitors to the Cyclopædia will be admitted to the Colosseum at Half-price.

**ROBERT-HOUDIN.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—M. ROBERT-HOUDIN** will have the honour to repeat his extraordinary SOIRES D'ARTS, MAGIQUES, at ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENING, for a short period. The Programme will be varied, and will include Robert-Houdin's Grand Juvenile Distribution, in addition to several new and Original Experiments.—Doors open each Evening at 8.—Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-Office, which is open daily from 11 till 6 o'clock.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES**  
ON the CULTIVATION of the VOICE, and on the ART of SINGING, by G. Clifford, Esq., with various Illustrations, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Two o'clock, and on the alternate Evenings at Eight, on the ELECTRIC LIGHT, by Dr. Beuchotter, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, on CHEMISTRY, by Dr. Ryan, with Brilliant Experiments, daily, and on alternate Evenings. Child's Phantasmagoria, with curious new Effects, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Two, and on the alternate Evenings. New Series of Dissolving Views, New Chromatropes, Microscope. Diver and Diving Bell. Working Models explained. The Music is directed by Dr. Wallis.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 14.—Second Sunday after Epiphany.  
MONDAY, 15.—Oxford Term begins.  
TUESDAY, 16.—The Moon enters her last quarter at 6h. 54m. A.M.  
WEDNESDAY, 17.—The Sun rises at 8h. 0m., and sets at 4h. 21m.  
THURSDAY, 18.—Piscæa. Old Twelfth Day.  
FRIDAY, 19.—Day breaks at 5h. 56m., and twilight ends at 6h. 25m.  
SATURDAY, 20.—St. Fabian.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 20.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 40	6 0	6 45	7 5	7 25	7 50	8 20
10 5	10 10	10 25	10 40	10 55	11 10	11 25

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T. C. J."—The Archimædian Root Washer figured in our Journal of Dec. 9, 1848, may be had of Mr. Crosskill, near Hull.  
"Samuel."—The College for Civil Engineers, Putney.  
"E. N." Cork.—The subscription to our Journal is regulated by Numbers—not dates.  
"C. S. C." is thanked; but we have not room for the Music.  
"L. J. T."—See the Postal Information in the Illustrated London Almanack.  
"A Subscriber."—The Reform Club House is described in the Companion to the Almanack for 1833 and 1839.  
"H. O." near Blackburn, is thanked for the Sketch, which is at the Engraver's.  
"R. F." Glasgow, is thanked.  
"E. Z. A." Nottingham.—The Burlesque may be obtained at the Theatre.  
"J. P. C." is thanked for the scraps about the Sea-Serpent; we cannot print them.  
"C. W. A."—We cannot avail ourselves of your favour.  
"Y. Z." should apply to a druggist.  
"W. R." Leeds.—Declined.  
"G. P." Belfast.—The Memoir of Smith O'Brien will be found in No. 339 of our Journal.  
"Alpha." Ireland.—Richardson's "English Dictionary."  
"Lyme."—We have not room for the lines.  
"A. H. Z."—Apply to Mr. Van Voors, 1, Paternoster-row.  
"S. M."—The Manchester papers of the time gave a very full report.  
"C. A. J. B. P."—Sir Chapman Marshall was elected Lord Mayor in 1839; Alderman Pirie in 1840.  
"Amicus."—A person who has obtained a divorce by Act of Parliament can marry again. A simple separation a mensâ et thoro will not have the same effect.  
"H. H. F. D."—Deerley.—The courtesy title would be improperly used after the second marriage.  
"Sub. ab initio."—We do not know what arms were borne by the late Mr. Strutt, the magistrate. An application at the Herald's Office will ascertain if any be registered to the name in the College.  
"A Constant Subscriber."—A lady cannot, under any circumstances, bear a crest.  
"T. H. S. C."—Oxford.—A passport is necessary.  
"A Subscriber."—A widow is a single woman, to all intents and purposes, with this exception, that she cannot marry her deceased husband's brother.  
"Delta."—All the sons of an heiress are equally entitled to quarter their mother's arms. The eldest son would have the best claim to assume the maternal grandfather's surname, but still any of the sons might, under particular circumstances, obtain a Royal license. After the change has been gazetted, no necessity could arise for signing the former surname. Application should be made at the Herald's Office, to G. R. Harrison, Esq. The cost of a simple change of name is about fifty guineas.  
"C. R." Birmingham.—The officer in waiting, Herald's Office. The fee for searching is trifling; 5s., we believe.  
"Editholfa."—The wife of Edward the Black Prince was Joan, so well known as the "Fair Maid of Kent," daughter and heiress of his great uncle, Edmund, Earl of Kent, son of King Edward I. The Princess had been married previously to Sir Thos. Holland, K.G., and the Earl of Salisbury. Matilda, Queen of Denmark, was daughter of Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, and sister of George III.  
"A Subscriber."—The 19th century commenced immediately after the striking of 12 o'clock on the night of Dec. 31, 1799.  
"J. R. H." Kingston.—Forward your recommendation to Sir H. Ellis, British Museum.  
"Instabills."—The Glaciærium has been closed for some time.  
"W. W."—See one of the Emigration periodicals.  
"Sam Weller."—The price of the back double number is 2s.  
"A Friend." Pall Mall, is thanked.  
"A Correspondent."—inform us that the artist of the monument to the memory of the Landers is a Cornishman, born near Bodmin, and not a native of Devon, as has been stated.  
"E. G. P."—We are not sufficiently versed in the mysteries of Berlin Wool to answer your question.  
"Vasor" will, perhaps, send his full address, with titles of a few contributions.  
"F. G. W." is thanked.  
"A Subscriber."—Winney.—The sketch has been received, but we cannot promise the date of its appearance.

"A Weekly Subscriber." Barking.—We do not interfere in disputes at cards.  
"G. C."—The word Creole is often, in England, understood to imply a Mulatto; at the term means a native of a West Indian colony, whether white, black, or of the coloured population.  
"J. J. H." Cork.—The portrait will not appear.  
"J. B." New York, is thanked.  
"C. B." Blandford.—We have not room.  
"Romeo." Liverpool.—We cannot promise.  
"A Correspondent," who remarks on the manner of crossing a stream, as represented in the wood-cut from the Nimroud Sculptures, in our Journal of December 16th, 1848, is informed that the natives of Mesopotamia very commonly cross both the Tigris and Euphrates on inflated skins, at this very day. The sculptures, indeed, were brought down the Tigris on rafts supported by inflated skins.  
"C. W. B." kindly corrects a mistake we fell into last week, with respect to the arms of the late Alderman John Johnson. The proper bearings of that gentleman were, arg. a saltire sa. on a chief gu., three cushions or. His Crest, "a spur between two wings;" and his Motto, "Nunquam Paratus." The arms we engraved were those of Alderman Thomas Johnson.  
"Harness."—Having sold out, the person in question would not be justified in wearing the uniform.  
"A. B."—Barry of Six or and az. on a bend, engr. gu., three spear heads arg.  
"Senex."—There are several coats of arms registered to the name of Thomson. Refer to the "General Armory," now published by Bohn. Liveries are regulated by the arms, being derived from the field and the first heraldic charge.  
"H. T."—We know nothing of the fund in question.  
"J. F."—Commissions in the East India Service are obtainable through the Directors. They cannot be purchased.  
"J. H."—The seal transmitted is so much defaced, we cannot distinguish the colours and charges.  
"A Two Years' Subscriber."—The mark of cadency applicable to the third son is "a mullet." It should be placed on the centre chief point.  
"G. R. S."—The children of the first husband cannot assume the surname of the second.  
"E. G. W."—Bishop Luscombe was a Prelate of the Episcopal Church of Scotland.  
"Cantab."—Lady Mary Shepherd died 11th January, 1847.  
"J. H."—The pay of a Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry is seventeen shillings a day; of a Major, sixteen. The price of a Lieutenant-Colonel's Commission is £4500; of a Major's, £3200.  
"An Inquirer."—A Doctor of Divinity ranks below a Colonel in the army.  
"Orpheus."—Beethoven composed two symphonies in F, No. 6, the *Sinfonia Pastorale*, and No. 8 in F. It is the "Allegretto Scherzando" movement, from the latter, in two-four time, that is so popular at Jullien's Concerts. Beethoven composed, in all, nine symphonies: No. 1, in C; No. 2, in D; No. 3, in E flat (Eroica); No. 4, in B flat; No. 5, in C minor; No. 6, in F (Pastorale); No. 7, in A; No. 8, in F; and No. 9, in D minor (choral).  
"B." Windsor.—The martyrdom of St. Peter (crucifixion with head downwards) occurred at Rome, and is chronicled in the "Roman Martyrology," under the date of the 29th of June. The fact has been disputed, but the evidence collected and quoted by Alban Butler on the subject, in his "Lives," appears pretty conclusive.  
"A. M. T."—Wiltshire.—India Stock is considered equally secure as Government Securities, but it does not pay a higher rate of interest—every £100 of stock costing, at the present price, £233. Any amount can be purchased, on application to a banker or a stock-broker.  
"S. W."—Our correspondent has not misunderstood our meaning, as regards the effect of any very large addition to the stock of gold in the world, in impoverishing annuitants and persons of fixed incomes. As regards the effect of such an addition in enriching the poor, we may not, perhaps, have conveyed our meaning quite so clearly. If wages and the prices of commodities were simply doubled, the poor man would be neither better nor worse, were California ten times as prolific of gold as it is likely to be. The probability is, however, that the great impetus that would, of necessity, be given to the trade and manufactures of this country, would raise wages in a greater ratio than the rise in the price of commodities. In this manner only could the poor be made richer by the gold of California.

**ERRATUM.**—Under the head of Calendar for the week, on Wednesday, December 6, 1848, for shortest, read longest.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Family Economist.—The Anglo-Saxon.—Heaven upon Earth.—Equalisation of the Poor-Rates.—The Use of the Senses.—Lays and Legends of Fairy Land.

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#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1849.

THE sensitive speculators in the Bourse of Paris do not seem quite so confident of the restoration of tranquillity in France under the auspices of a Bonaparte, as they were for the first few days after the election of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency. The political horizon has again become gloomy. The Prince has not gained upon the affections of the bourgeoisie of Paris by his public acts since his installation; and, although the uneducated and semi-military peasantry of the provinces, by whose votes mainly he was elected to his high and perilous position, do not, and perhaps will not, see any reason for the withdrawal of their confidence, it seems likely that his popularity among the educated and reflecting classes will not be of long duration. Revolutions make short work of reputations, however brilliant. The Parisian caricaturist has represented General Cavaignac as kicking M. de Lamartine off the public stage, and Louis Napoleon as performing the same kind office for General Cavaignac; while a foot, whose owner is not yet seen, is being gradually lifted to do a similar duty upon M. Bonaparte. The caricature but too truly represents the past and probable future fate of all the public men that shall sit in the high places of power among our Gallic neighbours. M. de Lamartine was most ungratefully treated. He saved France from the anarchists and Red Republicans on the 24th of February—lived ten years of life in a month—was applauded for a month—and was then pursued with slander and obloquy till he was rendered unpopular. He was then left to his fate, whatever it might be, and homage was transferred to a new man. General Cavaignac also saved France from anarchy; and if he have not fallen into so low an abyss of unpopularity as M. de Lamartine, in return for his services, it is not that the French have been a whit less ungrateful to him, but because it was not quite so easy to raise a laugh against an Algerine soldier as against a poet. Louis Napoleon's turn for unpopularity commenced as soon as he had taken his seat in the Presidential chair. Much as we deplore the stupid hero-worship of the French Bootians, which led them to prefer him to all men for their future ruler, we must say, that as yet he has been most unfairly used. The enemies of Republicanism—such men, for instance, as M. Thiers and Marshal Bugeaud, on one side, M. Molé on another, and the Count de Larochefoucauld and the Legitimists on a third, who united their influence against General Cavaignac, were bound in honour not to hold entirely aloof from the man whom they had conspired to place in so responsible and so dangerous a position. But none of the notabilities that supported him would consent to hold office under him. They left him to his own resources. There were none whom he could choose except mediocrities, in whom the country could have no confidence, or the Republican party, to whom his election had proved a heavy blow and a sore discouragement. In fact, M. Bonaparte, on attaining the perilous power which was the object of his ambition, found himself all but isolated. Great things were expected of him, but he found none to aid him in their accomplishment. The men who could have aided him had other views. They were not quite sure of M. Bonaparte. They had used him for their individual purposes, not for his own. He was a means of damaging the Republic, and they employed him for that object. It seemed afterwards that they had no further use for him, unless, by keeping away from him, they still made him available for the one great purpose of bringing discredit upon the

form of Government established by the events of February. This, however, was neither a worthy nor a safe game, and Louis Napoleon seems to have taken measures to defeat it. Placed between two parties—that of the men of the Louis Philippist and old régime, and that of the Republicans of the *veille*, he has made up his mind that if those who brought him into power will not support him, he will try what support he can procure from the men of the Revolution. He evidently will not consent to be made the cat's-paw of an Orleanist or Legitimist restoration; and if he is not to be King or Emperor for himself, he will be an independent President, and surround himself with Republicans. Such seems to be the "situation" at the present time. We can but say that we wish the new President well out of the difficulty. In the meantime, a proposition of M. Ratteau for fixing the elections for the Legislative Assembly for the 4th of March, and the dissolution of the present National Assembly for the 19th of the same month, is considered to be the turning point of French politics. If that proposition be rejected, it is believed that the National Guard will make a monster demonstration in the capital. In other words, they will do what the Red Republicans attempted to do in May and June last—forcibly dissolve the Assembly. If the move should be successful, and if the President should know how to turn it to advantage, he may yet be able to do both without M. Thiers and M. Marrast. He may foil the partisans both of the Restoration and the Republic, and make himself an Emperor.

FURTHER accounts from California confirm all the previous details that have reached this country relative to the superabundance of gold in that country. The American journals represent the immigration from all parts of the Union into California as great, and daily increasing. The columns of the English press show that the gold mania is not confined to America; but that Great Britain will contribute her due share of adventurous youths to the diggings of the Dorado. "FROM LONDON TO CALIFORNIA DIRECT," begins to be a standing heading to the ship advertisements in the pages of our commercial contemporaries; and Liverpool and Glasgow are not behind the capital in the number of vessels which their journals announce to be preparing for their departure for the long and tedious voyage round Cape Horn. It is possible, however, that the violence of the gold fever will be somewhat abated by the accounts that may soon be expected from the land of gold. Though a land of gold be good, a land of food, clothing, shelter, and security is good also: and California may be the one, without being the other. At present there is no law in California, but the law of the strong hand and the individual passion; and the larger the immigration of the reckless and the dissolute, the more fearful will the operation of this law become. The Government of the United States is strongly urged to take some better measures than have been hitherto employed for preserving civil and military authority among the gold seekers. People who would rather get rich in a week than work steadily and honestly for a year, are not the kind of people calculated to improve the society, or add to the security, of the country which they favour with their visits. Vast numbers of such people are already on their way to the gold districts; and, unless the gold be abundant enough for all, and the honest people form a majority, there is but too much reason to fear that the story of these greedy gold-finders of the Far West will point a melancholy moral, ere we hear the last of it.

LETTERS from Rome, of the 30th of December, announce the formal deposition of Pius IX. On the previous evening, at sunset, it was made known to the Romans, by the consecutive discharges of a hundred and one pieces of artillery from the Castle of St. Angelo, that the Pope no longer reigned. The great bell of the Capitol, which is only tolled upon the death of a Pope, pealed solemnly upon the occasion, announcing, this time, the dissolution, not of a Pope, but of the Papacy. A Constituent Assembly, to be elected by the universal suffrage of the Romans, will determine the form of Government, which shall supersede the sacerdotal yoke of the Priest-Monarchs. Like Louis Philippe, the present Pope has fallen because he did not know how to yield in time. The very same journals that announce his deposition announce that he intended to leave the territories of the King of Naples, and in Civita Vecchia, the port of his own dominions, make a personal appeal to the loyalty of his people. Had he done so a week ago, he might have been successful. It is now too late. The temporal power of the Pope is numbered among the things that were, and one of the most extraordinary revolutions of the year 1848 has assumed a new form. Time will show what efforts, if any, the present Pope will make to preserve or to extend the spiritual Sovereignty which he claims to exercise by divine authority over so large a portion of Christendom.

It can scarcely fail to have been remarked by those who take any interest in the progress of the Cholera, that Scotland has suffered much more severely from the scourge than England. From the commencement of the visitation until the date when the official reports were made up at the close of last week, the number of cases that had occurred in London and its vicinity was 691, and in the provinces, 426; or, in all, 1117. The cases in Scotland, with a population not much above a sixth of that of England and Wales, amounted to no less than 5761. The deaths in England, including London and its vicinity, amounted to 575; while the deaths in Scotland amounted to 2523. This is a fearful difference, which at present we content ourselves by merely pointing out, reserving for a future occasion the task of accounting for it.

#### THE REVENUE.

In our postscript of last week we noticed the Revenue accounts for the quarter and year ending the 5th inst., which were published on Saturday morning last. There were some important errors in the official tables issued on that occasion, which have been since rectified, and we now give the chief items as corrected. A comparison of the two quarters ending respectively January 5, 1848, and the same day, 1849, shows that the several items of increase on the ordinary Revenue of the latter quarter amount to £293,005; the items of decrease to £150,390; the balance being an increase of £442,615 on the quarter just ended, which is still further augmented by "China Money," "imprest and other money," and "repayment of advances," until the improvement reaches £686,827. A glance at the items of the account shows that the Customs furnish by far the greater portion of this sum, the increase on that department being £570,533. In the item of Excise the quarter exhibits an increase of £6279, which is accounted for by the circumstance of the stamps and taxes revenue, which was formerly a separate branch, being incorporated with that of the Excise.

In the Income Tax the quarter shows a decrease of £98,133. In the other items there is no change of importance. With respect to the whole year of 1848, its revenue exhibits an increase of £875,705, the most observable items being an increase of £914,062 in the Customs of the year, of £1,101,394 in the Excise, and a decrease of £848,698 in the Stamps. The total ordinary revenue for the year ending January 5, 1848, was £47,616,878; for the year ending January 5, 1849, £48,492,583. Some extraordinary items swell the increase to £1,533,957.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in pursuance of the act 10 Geo. 4, cap. 27, sec. 1, that the expenditure of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland exceeded the actual revenue thereof, for the year ended the 10th day of October, 1848, by the sum of £1,784,031 2d, the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in Tuesday night's Gazette, give notice that no sum will be applied by them on account of the sinking fund, under the provisions of the said act, between the 7th day of January, 1849, and the 5th day of April, 1849. National Debt Office, January 4, 1849.—S. HIGHAM, Comptroller-General.



## POSTSCRIPT.

## IRELAND.

**STATE TRIALS.—WRIT OF ERROR.**—In the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday, the Lord Chief Justice stated, at the sitting of their Lordships, that judgment would not be pronounced in the case of the Queen v. O'Brien, Meagher, &c., until Tuesday next, in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Justice Moore. An order was made to bring up the prisoners on that day.—The prisoners Goswatz, English, and others, who were convicted for illegally drilling and training, will also be brought up on Tuesday to assign errors.

**MR. DUFFY'S TRIAL.**—At the sitting of the Commission Court on Thursday, the Attorney-General, having stated his objections to the adoption of any of the courses suggested by the Bench last day, called on the Judges for final judgment.—Mr. Butt offered to go to trial, if the Attorney-General would give no evidence, or enter a *nolle prosequi* on the bad counts.—The Attorney-General refused to do so; and the Court appointed Saturday (this day) to hear argument as to what the proper form of judgment should be.

**LORD GLENGALL'S ESTATES.**—The *Limerick Chronicle* says:—"The estates of Lord Glengall, in the counties of Tipperary and Waterford, will be brought to the hammer on the 20th inst., by the trustees."

The cholera has made its appearance at Margate, in the Invalid Pauper Establishment of Messrs. Perry and Co., situate in the Dane, at the outskirts of the town. Forty-five children from Drouet's Pauper Establishment, at Tooting, were conveyed by railway to Margate on Saturday last, and on Monday the disease made its appearance. An opinion has been expressed by several medical men, that the disease, which originated among the children at Tooting, and has been propagated in various districts in the manner above mentioned, is not cholera, but bilious fever, accompanied by diarrhoea.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

## OPENING OF THE NEW COMMISSION OF METROPOLITAN SEWERS.

The Queen's Commission for carrying into effect the New Metropolitan Sewers Act was opened on Wednesday, at the Sewers Office, Greek-street, Soho-square. Among the Commissioners present were the Earl of Carlisle, who presided; Lord Ebrington, M.P.; the Very Rev. Dr. Buckland, Dean of Westminster; Dr. Southwood Smith; J. Hume, Esq., M.P.; and Edwin Chadwick, Esq.

The noble Chairman said he had much satisfaction in opening the New Consolidated Metropolitan Commission. It had been a subject of regret that, in consequence of legal and technical hindrances, the Commission had not been opened long ago, and all they could now do was to strive to make up for that time which had been irretrievably lost. (Hear, hear.) They were not commencing their labours at any common time or under common circumstances; though as yet the metropolis had not been heavily visited by the cholera, they could not be sure that its energies were not pent up by the strong hand of winter, and that when loosened by the spring it would not come amongst them with tenfold power. (Hear, hear.) They might learn a great deal by what had recently happened at Tooting, and should take care that the workhouses and hospitals of the metropolis were carefully examined. They were aware that Government had constituted a general Board of Health, and, considering the character of that board, he thought it highly desirable that at least one officer should be connected with both bodies. The business of the present Court would be conducted by committees and sub-committees. Perhaps he might be allowed to state, that the extent and variety of attainments and reputations in the list of the commission rendered it inevitable that there would be, on some points, a discrepancy of views and a conflict of opinions. Let him be allowed to express his earnest wish that all would work in the spirit of modesty, candour, and forbearance towards one another, and care for nothing but the truth. He would also recommend them to combine with a strict attention to the pecuniary interests of those for whom they acted a due regard to the just remuneration of their servants. The noble chairman then called on Mr. Hertslet, the order-clerk, to read the commission.

This having been done, the officers of the court were re-appointed, consisting of surveyors, collectors, &c.; the districts were divided as heretofore, and the salaries of the officers were fixed.

On the motion of Mr. Bullar, the rates made by the late commissions were re-enacted by this court.

On the motion of Lord Ebrington, it was agreed that the ordinary courts should be held on the first Thursday in every month.

It was ordered that a book should be kept at the office, to receive any complaints that might be made regarding the sewage of the metropolis. Some conversation on the subject then ensued, and it was resolved that the book should be open to any one.

Mr. Hume hoped that persons making complaints would be informed whether or not they were attended to, and what steps were taken to remove them. If they were it would prevent the members of the commission individually from being applied to to know what had been done.

Mr. Hertslet said, that recently any one making a complaint had subsequently been informed of what was done in reference to it, and that practice would continue.

The Court then adjourned.

**ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.**—The usual half-yearly meeting of this society took place on Tuesday, at the office, Trafalgar-square; Mr. B. B. Cabell in the chair. The secretary gave a summary of the cases in which the efforts of the society had been instrumental in the saving of human life during the past season:—156 persons had been taken from the water by the Society's assistants, of which number 145 had recovered, but in the remaining 11 all efforts to restore animation had proved unavailing. Of the above cases 43 were those of persons who had attempted suicide. The number of bathers during last year had been 100,000 less than in the previous year, the numbers being respectively 90,000 and 190,000. The Society have decided on the following awards:—A gold medal, to Capt. Milman, 5th Foot, for his gallant exertions by which several lives, endangered by the upsetting of a boat in the Mauritius, were saved. To Mons. Cheron, and son, silver medals, for assistance rendered on the same occasion. Silver medals were awarded to the following persons: Miss Julia Heskett; Mr. W. Lucy, John Heslop, and John Grange, seamen aboard H.M.S. *Acorn*; Mr. M. Cann, surgeon, for his exertions in restoring persons supposed to be drowned to animation; S. Sims, master of *Waterman 12*, steam-boat; Lieut. De Blaquiere, H.M.S. *Virago*; J. Robinson, seaman, H.M.S. *Sea Lark*; J. Field, H.M.S. *President*; and Mr. T. Austin: the above persons having on various occasions during the year been instrumental in the saving of human life. Awards of £1 each to the men of the Society employed during the late frost in the parks completed the list, they having been instrumental in saving thirty-one persons on the 4th, 6th, and 7th of the present month. The amount of subscriptions received during the year was £1830 15s. 3d., and the expenditure £1822 14s., leaving a balance in favour of the Society of £8 1s. 3d. All the officers of the past year were re-elected, except the vice-president, who resigned in favour of Mr. Thomas Haines.

**THE NEW CITY PRISON.**—On Monday a meeting took place at the Dispensary in Aldersgate-street, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of erecting the New City Prison at Holloway, at an expense of £80,000. Sir Peter Laurie (the Alderman of the ward) took the chair. There were very few of the inhabitants present, which was accounted for by some members of the ward upon the ground that no general notice had been given, and by others that the ward placed so much reliance upon the representatives of the citizens of London in the Court of Common Council, as to render any interference on the part of a particular district quite unnecessary. The question having been discussed pretty fully, a resolution, instructing the representatives to advocate the postponement of the erection of the new prison until the question should undergo further consideration, was agreed to by a small majority.

## OPENING OF ISLINGTON MARKET.

The business of this market was commenced on Tuesday. The number of cattle, sheep, and pigs—to which description of stock the market was limited—fell short of what the proprietors and promoters had reason to expect; but it was considered, however, from the readiness with which sales were effected, the presence of a large number of respectable buyers and graziers, who came to attend personally their desire to support the undertaking, that its ultimate, if not immediate, success, was pretty certain. The locality and space it occupies, the several easy and spacious ways of access to it, and the advantages it secures not only to the seller, but to the consumer, lead to the indulgence of sanguine hopes that its opening, particularly at the present moment, when sanitary measures are so much looked for, will end in the fulfilment of one of the avowed objects of its supporters—"the removal of Smithfield market"—and will entitle it to the name assumed in the prospectus of "The London Cattle Market."

As the business of the day was drawing to a close, the buyers were invited to partake of a cold collation in the board-room, where they assembled in successive groups of 20 and 30.

**THE NEW ARRANGEMENTS OF THE CONSOLIDATED EXCISE AND STAMPS AND TAXES DEPARTMENTS.**—It is stated that the appointment of Mr. Hart Davis (the present deputy chairman of the Board of Excise) as one of the commissioners under the united board, will be only of a temporary duration, viz. until July next, when the hon. deputy chairman will have completed a service of 35 years, and will then be entitled to the highest retiring allowance. Admiral the Hon. W. H. Percy also retires on the superannuation allowance, added to his pay of retired admiral; and Mr. Charles Ross, the junior commissioner, has been appointed one of the commissioners for carrying into effect the Act for the Improvement of the Health of Towns. Several other changes are spoken of, and it appears still to be an unsettled question whether Somerset House or the present Excise-office will be considered the best locality for the joint department.

**THE OFFICE OF PRINCIPAL HARBOUR-MASTER OF THE PORT OF LONDON** has become vacant by the resignation of Captain Fisher, R.N., who has held this important post for thirty years. The appointment of his successor is vested in the Lord Mayor.

**POST-OFFICE NOTICE.**—Some doubts appearing to exist whether inland postage is to be taken in the United Kingdom upon letters addressed to be conveyed between the United Kingdom and the United States, by the contract packets belonging to the United States Government, it should be understood that no postage whatever is to be taken in this country upon the letters in question, as the postage due for their conveyance will be collected in the United States. Letters forwarded to the United States by the British contract mail packets, or by any private ship, are liable to the same rates as heretofore.

**SALE OF THE STOWE LIBRARY.**—The sale of the Duke of Buckingham's library, removed from Stowe, was commenced on Monday, at Messrs. Schreyer and Wilkinson's rooms, in Wellington-street. There was a very large attendance of purchasers, including all the eminent booksellers in London, either in person or by their representatives. Sir George Warrender and several private collectors were also present. There is little in the character of the library calling for particular remark; it consists chiefly of an accumulation of books from various libraries, which in course of generations have descended to the Buckingham family. There is, in consequence, an absence of that completeness in any department of the collection which is generally looked for in libraries of this description. Among the books, however, are some of great value, and the presentation copies of rare works are exceedingly numerous. The prices fetched were pretty good.

**WHITTINGTON CLUB.**—The first anniversary of the Whittington Club and Metropolitan Athenaeum was celebrated at its institution on Wednesday night. The attendance was so great that, but for the arrangements which judiciously diffused the company through various apartments, by various attractions, the pressure would have been almost inconvenient. The festival commenced with some music, vocal and instrumental, ably executed; then came a comic scene, a variation of "Box and Cox," enacted by the Messrs. Grossmith with tolerable effect, and large success. There was music also in the drawing-room; and, at intervals throughout the evening, recitations, dissolving views, chromatrope, phantasmagoria, magic tricks, and delusions; while, from eleven o'clock, the lovers of dancing, that is to say, five-sixths of the attendance, had ample verge and accompaniment. The arrangements in this respect were very good. There was sufficient refreshment for the earlier portion of the evening; and at 11, 12, and 2, supper was served to successive bodies of banqueters. It is a highly commendable mode of giving refined gratification to a very large class of persons who have otherwise no opportunities for similar relaxation, except at distant intervals, and under more or less disadvantageous circumstances of one kind or another, whereas here they have every facility for a pleasant evening. The admission to members was but 2s. 6d., and 1s. 6d.; and the supper came within the reasonable limit of 1s. 6d. Fully 1500 persons were present.

**EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF ILLICIT SPIRITS.**—On Saturday night, about ten o'clock, a seizure of spirits, still, and the usual apparatus for carrying on a very extensive trade in illicit distillation, was effected by a Custom-house officer, named George George, who is now stationed at the West India Docks. From information George received, he proceeded with three police-constables, all well armed with pistols and cutlasses, to the house No. 22, Catherine-street, Limehouse-fields. Two of the constables were stationed in front of the house, while George and the other constable entered the adjoining house and proceeded to the back of the premises. The smell of spirits was very strong; and it was evident that a still was in full operation. On making an entrance, George found upwards of 330 lbs. of salt, soap, and the necessary apparatus for carrying on a very extensive trade in illicit distillation. There was also found in the same room 300 gallons of wash, in a state of fermentation, and several bladders which had contained illicit spirits. A man and two females were the only persons found in the house; and when questioned, they said their name was Cotterell, and that they were only lodgers in the house. They were quite ignorant of the still being in the kitchen. George seized the still, spirits, and all the utensils, and conveyed them to Broad-street.

**FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.**—About nine o'clock on Monday evening, as two gentlemen were proceeding in a gig down Ludgate-hill, the horse, having taken fright, dashed off at a fearful pace, the driver losing all command over the animal, which flew along, crossing Farringdon-street and up Fleet-street, till, on arriving exactly opposite the *Punch* office, the vehicle came in contact with a carrier's cart, when the violence of the concussion threw both gentlemen from their seats. One alighted head foremost against the kerb-stone, where he was found to all appearance quite dead. He was directly removed to Mr. Hutchinson's surgery in Farringdon-street, where the injuries were declared to be of too serious a character for temporary assistance, and, by the orders of that gentleman's assistant, he was at once conveyed on a stretcher by the police to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in a state of insensibility, the forehead of the unfortunate man presenting all the appearance of having been broken in. His companion, more fortunate, escaped with a few slight contusions, and was conducted to the station-house in Fleet-street. The body of the chaise was completely shattered, and the horse much injured.

**ACCIDENTS ON THE ICE IN THE PARKS.**—On Sunday last, there having been a somewhat sharp frost during the preceding night, large numbers of skaters visited the Parks. In St. James's-park the ice was very dangerous, and notwithstanding the cautions issued numbers crowded on; the consequence was that the ice gave way, and 16 persons were immersed. They were, however, rescued and restored by means of the Society men, and the remedies at hand in their tent. On the Serpentine also the ice was very dangerous, the only practicable part being next the bridge: five ice-men were on duty, and rescued several persons. In Kensington-gardens, on the Round Pond and Long Water, the ice was tolerably firm, and there was a large assemblage of skaters, including the members of the Skating Club, who had their tent erected on the north bank. Here no casualty occurred. In the Regent's-park, where also large numbers assembled, between 16 and 20 persons were in the water at one time.

**TWO DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN BETHNAL-GREEN.**—On Saturday last two serious fires broke out in the parish of Bethnal-green, which were both attended with a considerable destruction of property. The first occurred upon the premises of Mr. Charles Long, a cabinet-maker, No. 112, Church-street. The flames originated in the workshops at the rear of the dwelling-house. In spite of the most strenuous exertions of the firemen, Mr. Long's workshops were totally destroyed, the back window sashes of the dwelling burned out, and the furniture extensively damaged by fire. The house, No. 111, in the same street, belonging to Mr. Robert Clement, corn-chandler, and No. 113, in the tenure of Mr. Joseph Newport, are also materially damaged by fire, water, and the hasty removal of furniture. How the fire commenced is unknown. The second fire broke out at noon in a large store, about 60 feet long, belonging to Mr. Thomas Phillips, a corn-chandler, in Ann-street, Pollard's-row. The building was filled with hay, straw, and clover, which proved such a powerful auxiliary to the flames, that very speedily the place was on fire from end to end, and the premises were completely burned down. Mr. Phillips, who will be a serious loser, was not injured.

**CHOLERA AMONG THE PAUPER CHILDREN AT TOOTING.**—Since last week, the greater portion of the children have been removed to their respective unions; but we regret to have to state that the epidemic has manifested itself amongst them at the various places to which they have been removed. The total number of cases since the commencement at Tooting was, up to Thursday, 294; deaths, 112; convalescent, 34.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS, &c.**—The deaths registered in London during the week ending Saturday last numbered 1131, or 31 under the average. Sixty-one deaths are returned as arising from cholera, 81 from scarlatina, and 56 from typhus. The births during the week were 1312.

## THE WEATHER.

The sky has been almost always covered by cloud during the past week, and rain has been falling frequently. The temperature of the air was low at the former part of the week, and it was high at the latter part. The mass of air at the first part of the week passed from the N.E., and from the W. at the second part. The following are some particulars of each day:—Thursday, the sky was overcast, and rain was falling frequently; and during the early part of the afternoon the rain drops were frozen as they fell; the direction of the wind was N.E., and the average temperature of the air was 32°. Friday, the sky was overcast; there was a fog early in the morning; a misty rain was falling occasionally, and snow to the depth of three inches fell between the hours of 5 P.M. and 9 P.M.; the direction of the wind was N.E., and the average temperature of the air was 30°. Saturday, the sky was overcast during the morning, and partially covered by cloud during the remainder of the day; the direction of the wind was N.E., and the average temperature of the air was 29°. Sunday, the sky was overcast, rain was falling at night, the direction of the wind was S.E., and the average temperature of the air was 32°. Monday, the sky was overcast, and rain was falling frequently, the direction of the wind was W., and the average temperature of the air was 39°. Tuesday, the sky was nearly free from cloud some little time before and after noon; at all other times it was overcast; the direction of the wind was W., and the average temperature of the air was 42°. Wednesday, the sky was overcast, the wind blew strongly from the W., and the average temperature of the air was 44°; and that for the week ending this day was 35°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings of each day:—

Thursday, Jan. 4,	the highest during the day was 36 deg.	and the lowest was 29 deg.
Friday, Jan. 5,	37	29
Saturday, Jan. 6,	37	29
Sunday, Jan. 7,	37	29
Monday, Jan. 8,	42	38
Tuesday, Jan. 9,	46	38
Wednesday, Jan. 10,	48	40
Blackheath, Jan. 11, 1849.		J. G.

**TRURO ELECTION.**—The election for a representative in the vacancy created by the decease of the late Edmund Turner, Esq., was commenced on Tuesday. George Simmons, Esq., proposed Humphrey Williams, Esq.; Mr. Edward Mitchell seconded the proposition. Dr. Carlyn proposed Montague Edwards Smith, Esq.; Mr. Burrows seconded the proposition. Each of the candidates having addressed the electors, Wednesday was fixed for the poll, which, at its close on that day, showed the following result:—Williams, 240; Smyth, 224; Majority for Williams, 16. The latter gentleman was accordingly declared duly elected.

A few days since, a quern, or ancient corn-mill, in excellent preservation, was dug up near Blandford, Dorset, by some labourers, in cultivating a portion of a large Roman encampment.

**THE POOR-LAW IN SCOTLAND.**—The progressive increase in the poor-rates for Scotland is causing much alarm, and that it is calculated to do so will appear from the following statement of expenditure:—1844-5, £258,814; 1845-6, £300,044; 1846-7, £243,367. The report for 1847-8 will be laid before Parliament next month, and in it it is reckoned that the expenditure will be £255,000. In 1847 the assessment was at the rate of £4 13s. 6d. per cent. on the annual value of the real property of the country, or nearly 3d. per head of the population, according to the last census. In 1847, the registered poor amounted to 85,971; casual poor, to 60,399; total, 146,370, or nearly 1 in 18 of the population, provided there be no repetitions in the cases set down as casual poor.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

His Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen left town on Saturday evening en route for Berlin, whither he has been summoned by the King of Prussia to take part in a conference on the Schleswig-Holstein question, as well as to receive final instructions of the Prussian Government as to the conduct of the negotiations about to be resumed in London for the purpose of reconciling the King of Denmark with his rebellious subjects in the Duchies. It is expected that the absence of his Excellency will not exceed a fortnight or three weeks at the utmost, and that his return will be the signal for a speedy adjustment of this quarrel, which has so long wearied the patience of Europe.

The rage for the gold-mines of California proceeds with gigantic paces. Besides vessels for that quarter of the globe previously advertised, others have been recently announced for this modern Dorado, and in the course of one day the advertiser of one of the vessels had no fewer than 25 applications for passages.

The dinner ticket of the Newcastle Farmers' Club, whose annual festival took place on Saturday, affords a hint which other parties may adopt with advantage. On one side of the card is a lithographed plan of the dinner table, with the seats numbered. Every ticket has also its number; so that the holder knows at once where he will sit at dinner, and all confusion is obviated.

Upwards of 90 towns and places having petitioned the General Board of Health to send down a Superintending Inspector to make public inquiry, with the view to the application of the Public Health Act, the board has been under the necessity of appointing two additional inspectors for the service from among the candidates who have sent in papers setting forth their experience and qualifications, in reply to the board's letter.

Clerical Justices do not decrease in number. At the Quarter Sessions at Durham, held last week, three clergymen took the oaths and qualified to act as magistrates; among them the Hon. and Rev. L. W. Denman.

The Bank of England have intimated to their correspondents that on the 28th of February next the business of their branch at Gloucester will be transferred to the one at Bristol, and that the Gloucester branch will be closed. The distance between the two branches being now very little over one hour's travelling by railway, the directors do not consider it necessary to continue both of them in operation.

Mr. George Wilson is to preside at the great banquet at Manchester on the 31st inst., to celebrate the final repeal of the corn-laws, and about 400 gentlemen have already consented to the placing of their names on the list of Vice-Presidents and of the Committee.

The walls are placarded in Manchester for power-loom weavers. The mills being now fully employed, any further extension of machinery will absorb all hands accustomed to such employment, at full wages; so that there is an all but certainty that good wages and cheap provisions will be the lot of the working classes for some time to come.

A man, named Gregson, lately apprehended at Burnley, on a charge of stealing 200 sovereigns bequeathed by a deceased brother to his widow, was brought before the Manchester magistrates on Saturday, and committed for trial at the next sessions.

A receiver of stolen goods at Manchester, named Donnelly, having in his possession, when apprehended a few days back, a set of stolen oil paintings worth £105, for which, according to his own account, he had given only £2 15s., has been tried at the Manchester Borough Sessions, found guilty, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. The proceeds of no less than 18 robberies were found in his possession.

A vacancy in the representation of the county of Donegal has been created by the death of Colonel Conolly, who expired on Friday week after a rather tedious illness, at Castletown, the family residence, in the county of Dublin, in his 63rd year, having sat in Parliament for a period of 16 years.

The contract for the Birkenhead Docks is now complete, and before the end of the month, if the weather permit, they will be in full operation. The technical difficulty existing a short time ago was removed at a meeting of the committee on Thursday, and matters were amicably arranged.

A letter from Vienna, of the 30th ult., announces that the bank has entered into a treaty with the firm of Rothschild, by which that house engages to furnish it with four millions of florins (about 10,000,000*l.*) on drafts on other countries.

The coffin contractor of the Ennistymon Workhouse, county Limerick, has supplied over 270 coffins within the last two months. The number in the house is not over 1000, so that more than one-fourth of the inmates died away in that short space.

The Commission of Inquiry into the State of the Law respecting the letting and general management of ecclesiastical property, will consist of the Earl of Harrowby (chairman), the Dean of Canterbury, the Rev. R. Jones, W. Page Wood, Esq., M.P. for Cambridge; R. B. Armstrong, Esq., M.P. for Lancaster; J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., Chief Clerk, House of Lords.

Captain Donatus O'Brien, Inspector of Prisons for the Midland and Eastern Districts, has been nominated a Commissioner of Pentonville Model Prison. This Commission, which is unpaid, at present consists of the Duke of Richmond, the Earls of Devon, Chichester, and Harrowby, Dr. Ferguson, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Sir William Molesworth, Mr. B. Hawes, M.P., and Captain O'Brien.

The Earl of Aberdeen has given orders for a first-rate barometer, to be placed in a solid block of granite, and fixed in a conspicuous and accessible spot on the coast, near Aberdeen, for the sole use and advantage of the fishermen of that neighbourhood.

Last week, at a public meeting held at Liskeard, C. Childs, Esq., the Mayor, in the chair, it was resolved—"That it is desirable by some means to evidence our respect for our late distinguished representative, the Right Hon. Charles Buller, by providing a certain memorial of his worth." For this purpose a committee was formed, and a subscription list has been opened. W. D. Boase, Esq., is the secretary.

On the night of the 27th ult., during a very heavy gale from the N.E., the barque *Palmirus*, Gori, master, and bound, it is supposed from Demerara for London, struck on the "Lion" rock, situate at the north of the Scilly Islands, and immediately went to pieces; the whole crew perished. Of the cargo, about 71 puncheons, 14 hogsheads, and 9 quarter casks of rum, were picked up by the islanders.

On Sunday afternoon a widow, named Frances Exley, 82 years old, who resided alone in a cellar in Leeds, was found burnt to death in her dwelling soon after four o'clock. She had been seen alive by some of the neighbours after dinner, but no one heard any alarm, and no trace could be found as to how the burning had been caused.

In Belgium the navigation on all the canals has been stopped since the evening of the 1st inst. The frost was so suddenly intense during the night of the 1st, that in a few hours the ice was several inches thick.

The House of Assembly of Jamaica, in its sittings on the 7th ult., unanimously agreed to a series of resolutions expressive of the great regret felt by the whole island on learning the death of the late Lord George Bentinck, and also of the irreparable loss they had sustained in such a bereavement. The resolutions were unanimously passed, and the Speaker was requested to convey them in the most acceptable manner to the Duke of Portland, father of the late nobleman.

The Commissioners of the Customs having approved of premises at the port of Colchester for the warehousing of tea, sugar, coffee, fruits, and other dry goods removed under bond from other ports in the United Kingdom, the sanction of the privilege mentioned has been communicated to the collectors and comptrollers and other principal officers of the Customs department at the several ports and places throughout the United Kingdom for their information and government.

The Royal College of Surgeons of England has recognised the Liverpool College of Chemistry. Students henceforth are admissible on receiving certificates of attendance from Dr. Sheridan Misparratt. This, we believe, is the only instance on record of a private professor being recognised by an examining board.

A beautiful butterfly was taken last week, in a shop at Halifax.

From a return just printed, it appears that the total number of "Doctors of Medicine" in Paris amount to 1389, out of which number nine are representatives of the people in the National Assembly, viz. Drs. Bixio, Buchez, Deszimeris, Gerdy, Lelut, Massiat, Recurt, Trolat, and Trousseau. There are also 398 who are members of the Legion of Honour, namely, 7 commanders, 50 officers, and 341 knights.

In St. Giles's the following notice was lately posted in the window of a lodging-house, "Hay sack and flour to let, chickens and carrot." The purport of the notice was, "A second floor to let, kitchen and garret."

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Samuel Gaskell, of Lancaster, Esq., surgeon, to be a commissioner in lunacy, in the room of J. C. Prichard, Esq., physician, lately deceased.

It is stated by the *Western Luminary*, that an attachment has been issued against the Rev. James Shore, by the Ecclesiastical Court, for contempt of court, for non-payment of costs arising out of the suit against him by the Bishop of Exeter.

Upon the proposition of M. Victor Hugo, and as a mark of respect to the memory of M. de Chateaubriand, the Académie Française, at its last sitting, decided that it would not hold on one and the same day the elections of new members to replace M. Chateaubriand and M. Vatout, and appointed Thursday the 11th for the one, and Thursday the 18th for the other.

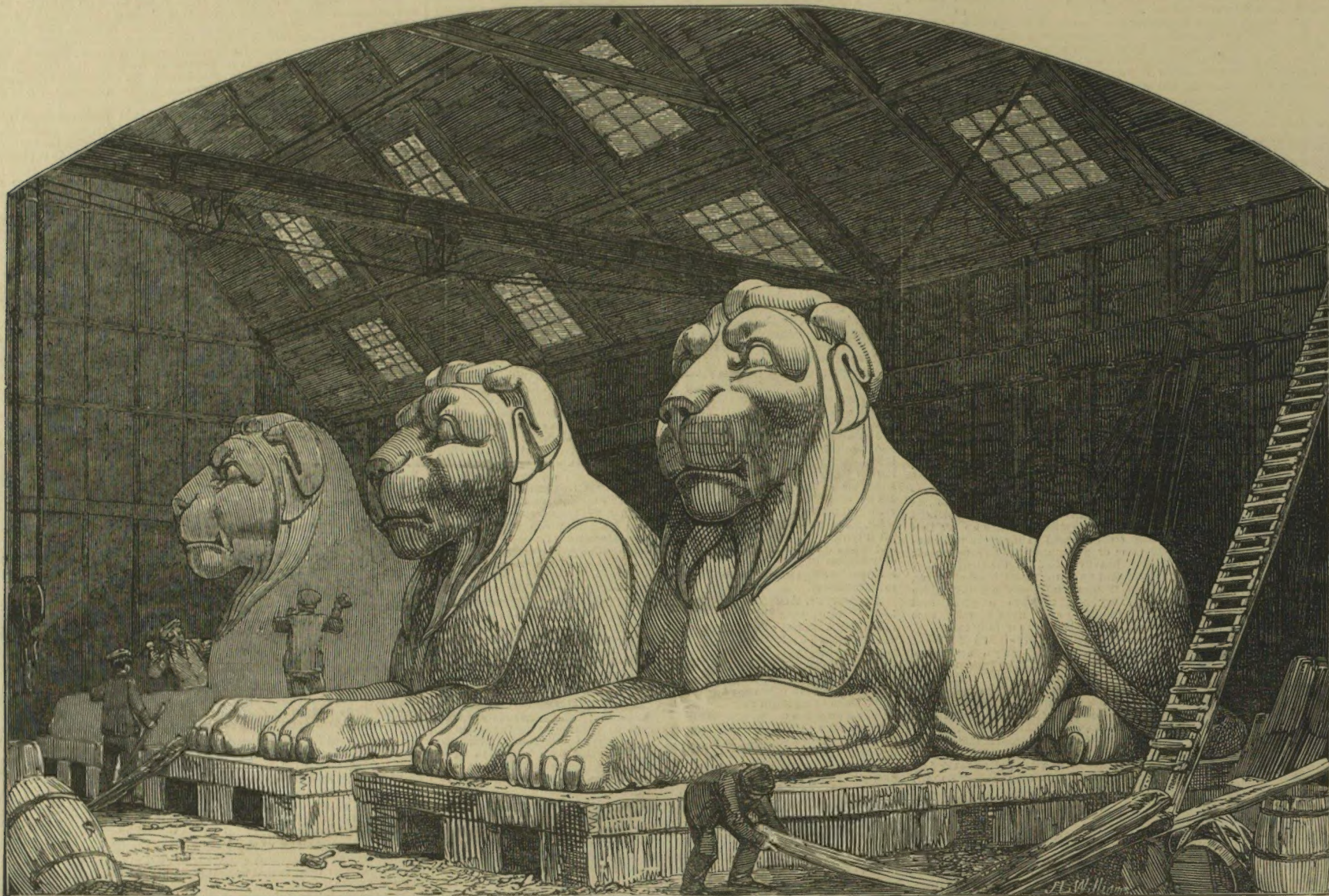
Derwent Lake was completely frozen over last week, and many hundreds daily amused themselves with skating on its glassy surface.

An extraordinary act of suicide was committed a few days ago in Erfurt, in Rhenish Prussia. A soldier, who had been degraded from the rank of a non-commissioned officer, placed himself in front of a twelve-pounder, and blew himself to pieces. One of his arms was picked up in a public square in the town. The ball, in its progress, considerably damaged five houses.

The Newcastle papers mention that the important office of Priest of Hymen, at the celebrated temple of Lambertton Toll, has this week become vacant, by the somewhat sudden demise of Mr. Henry Collins, who has officiated in that respectable capacity for a period of nearly twenty years. The duties of the situation are by no means of a light description, there having been, it is said, during the last year, 330 marriages celebrated after this fashion, and the usual average of years is upwards of 300. The fees realised from these must have amounted to something considerable.



## THE "BRITANNIA" TUBULAR RAILWAY BRIDGE.



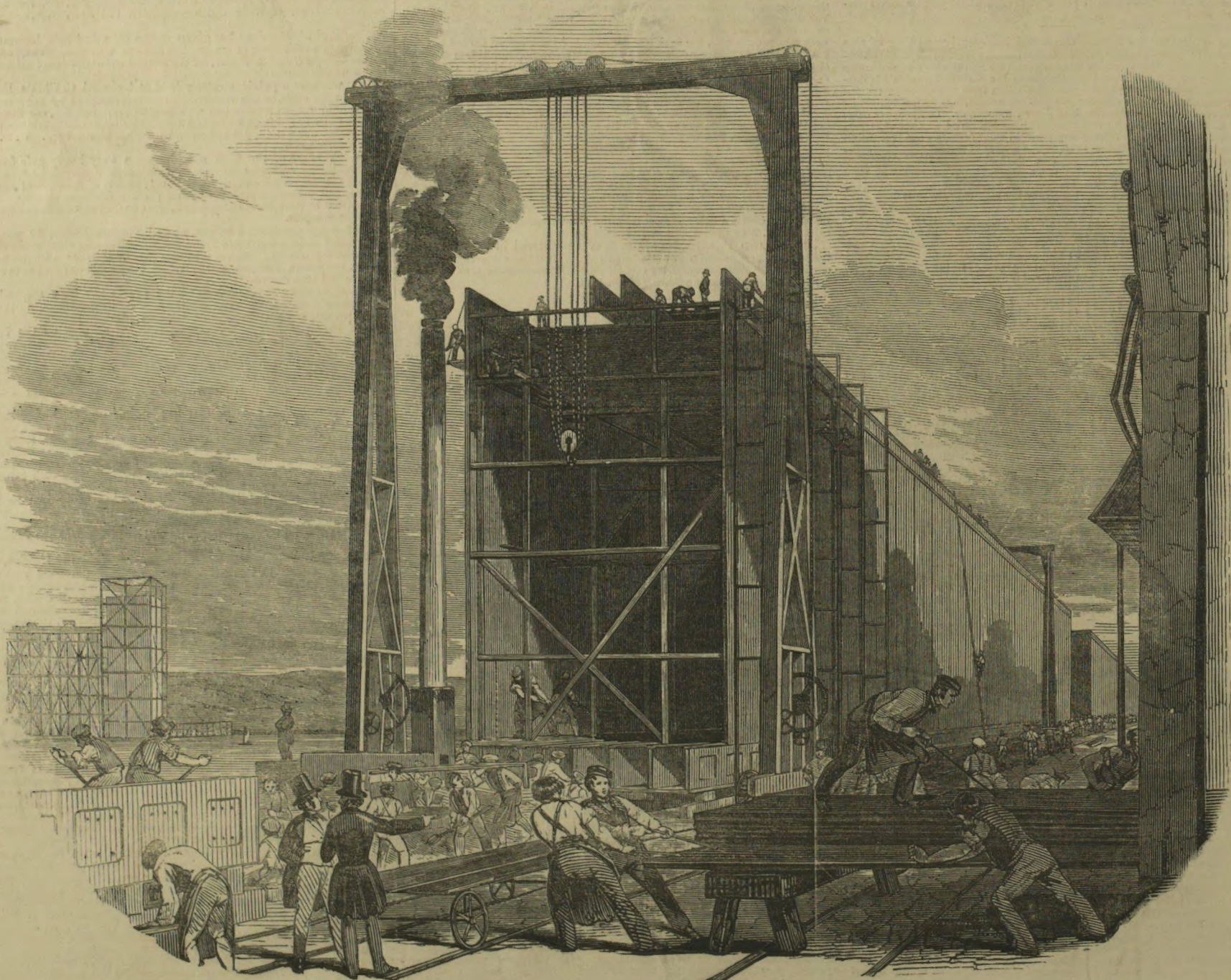
COLOSSAL LIONS FOR THE PEDESTAL OF THE BRIDGE.

This magnificent structure, which is now rapidly advancing towards completion, is, as our readers are generally aware, intended to carry the Chester and Holyhead Railway across the Menai Straits. Like the beautiful Bridge at Conway, it is on the tubular principle, but on a much grander scale, and is also designed

and erected under the superintendence of Robert Stephenson, Esq.: when completed, will be at once the most ingenious, daring, and stupendous monument of engineering skill which modern times have seen attempted.

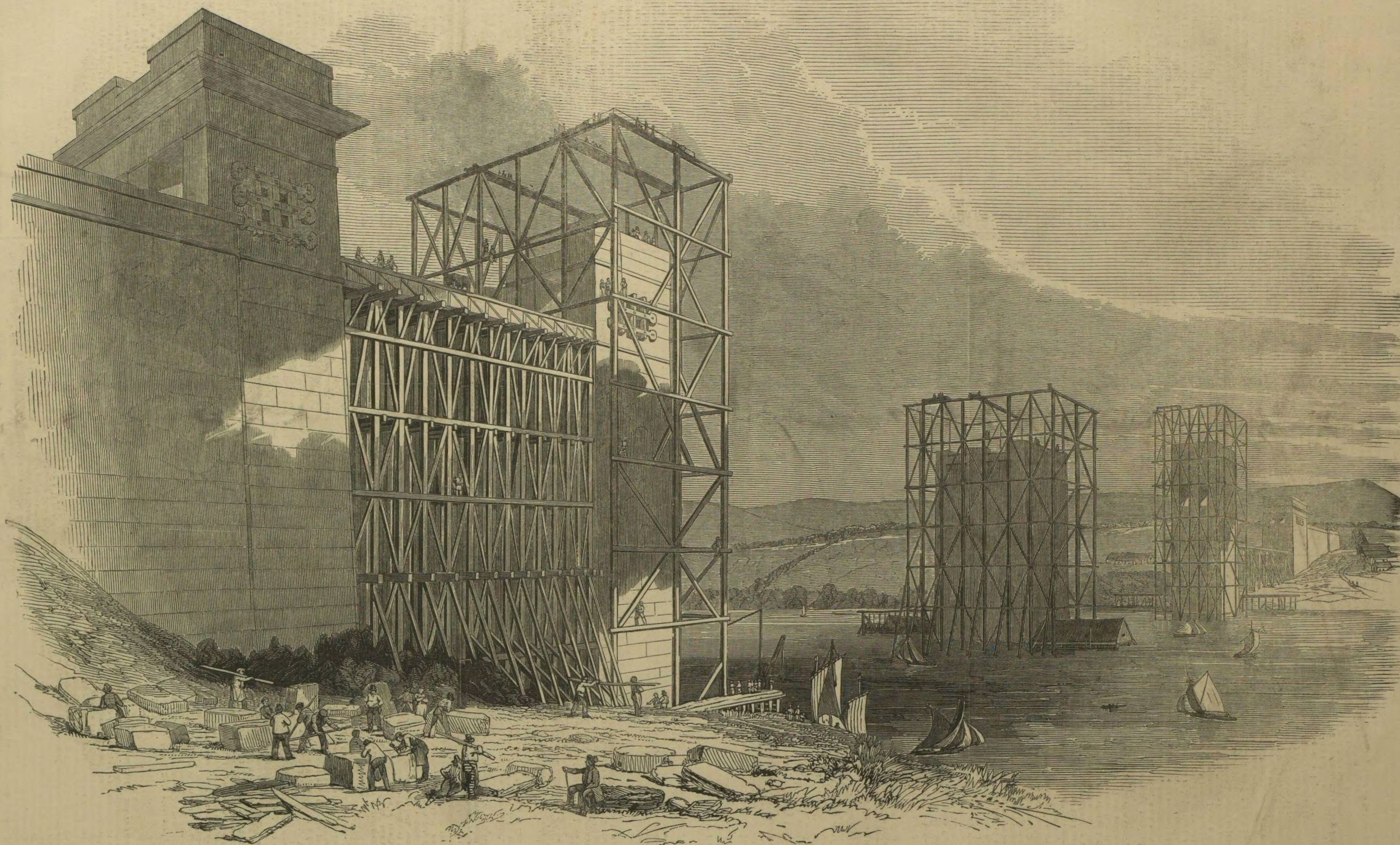
In our large representation, we give a general view of the Bridge in its present

state of progress, taken from the base of the Anglesey Abutment, and showing the immense masses of building, and the scaffolding between the abutment and the pier. The whole of the masonry (except the backing up inside, which is Run-corn stone) is of Anglesey limestone, in such immense blocks, that, to the eye of the



CONSTRUCTION OF TUBES ON THE CARNARVON SHORE.





PRESENT STATE OF THE "BRITANNIA" TUBULAR RAILWAY BRIDGE, ACROSS MENAI STRAITS, FROM THE ANGLESEY ABUTMENT.



uninitiated, it seems almost impossible to move them; yet they are moved with perfect ease; for such is the ingenuity, simplicity, and strength of the tackle used, that it appears to be a matter of small moment whether a block of stone weighs one ton or twelve tons.

The pile of masonry seen on the extreme left, in the large Engraving, is on the Anglesey side of the Straits, and is called the Anglesey Abutment. The masonry of this is completed, and the scaffolding removed: it is 143 feet 6 inches high; and, from the front to the end of the wing walls, is 173 feet. These wing walls terminate in pedestals, on which repose two colossal lions of Egyptian character, and to which we shall refer presently. The space between the Anglesey Abutment and the Anglesey Pier (viz. 230 feet) is at present occupied by an immense scaffolding, 98 feet in height, and containing, in its multifarious uprights, stays, braces, and sills, 70,000 cubic feet of timber. Its mode of construction is remarkably ingenious, and exhibits great strength.

It is intended to construct the pair of tubes which form the first grand link in the connecting chain between the Anglesey and Carnarvon shores on this scaffolding, which will of course be removed as soon as the tubes are completed.

The second pile of masonry adjoining this scaffolding is the Anglesey Pier. This pier is at present about 157 feet high; the level of the bottom of the tubes being 124 feet above low water. The dimensions of the pier are 55 feet wide, by 32 feet long. The total height, when completed, will be 196 feet.

In the middle of the Menai Straits stands the Britannia Rock (from which the Bridge takes its name), and on this rock the Britannia Pier is founded. This pier is not quite so far advanced as the other work, but is nevertheless in a forward state, being now built to the height of 131 feet above low-water mark, or 7 feet above the bottom of the tubes. The bulk of the masonry at this pier is 55 feet by 45 feet, and the total height when completed will be 240 feet. It is equally distant from the Anglesey and Carnarvon Piers, being 460 feet in the clear from each, and will sustain the four ends of the four long tubes which span the distance from shore to shore.

The Carnarvon Pier is next in succession, the masonry of which is nearly completed. It is the same in every respect as the Anglesey Pier.

The Carnarvon Abutment is also of a similar character to the one on the Anglesey shore; but the ground at this place being much higher, the masonry is not of that immense altitude which makes the Anglesey Abutment so conspicuous an object. The span between the Carnarvon Abutment and Pier is 230 feet, and is intended to be occupied by two tubes, which will be built on a temporary timber scaffolding now in course of erection, of precisely similar character to that shown in our Engraving, on the Anglesey side.

The contract for the masonry has been taken by Messrs. B. J. Nowell and Co., who have also executed the immense timber scaffolding, platforms, &c. required for building the tubes upon, and which of themselves form a considerable work. The architectural characteristics of the work have been designed by Mr. Francis Thompson, of Peckham; the resident engineer of the work being Mr. Frank Forster.

It will be gathered from the foregoing description, that the two pairs of short tubes, which are 250 feet long, including their hold upon the masonry, and which span the spaces between the Anglesey Abutment and Pier and between the Carnarvon Abutment and Pier, are intended to be built on scaffolding at the proper height, and in the exact position which they will be required to occupy when completed, the scaffolding being then removed from under them. The two pairs of long tubes, however, which fill up the spaces between the Anglesey Pier and Britannia Pier, and Britannia Pier and Carnarvon Pier, and which are each 470 feet long, including their hold upon the stone-work, and which are in a very forward state, are being built on platforms erected along the Carnarvon shore; and a view of the busy scene on the platforms we place before our readers, showing the men at work upon the tubes, &c.

We shall not here enter into their constructive details, as the tubes are perfectly similar to the one at Conway, a minute account of which will be found in our Number for the 11th of March last, the only variation being that these tubes are 58 feet longer and three feet higher, and, consequently, in so much heavier; the arrangements for floating and raising are also similar.

The four colossal lions which adorn the pedestals at either end of the Bridge are, as we have before observed, of Egyptian character, and are truly admirable in design and workmanship. They are each 25 feet 6 inches in length, and 12 feet 6 inches in height, by 8 feet in width, and about 80 tons in weight. Two thousand cubic feet of stone were required for each lion; and from these statistics some idea may be formed of the prodigious scale on which even the decorative part of the bridge is carried out. The lions were modelled by Mr. J. Thomas, and prove the versatility of his genius, inasmuch as these specimens in Egyptian style are as fine as any of the numerous works by him we have had occasion to notice.

In our representation we show the lions in the workshop, one of them being in an unfinished state; and space left at the end of the shed for the remaining one, not begun when our sketch was taken.

It may not be uninteresting to mention here that the original intention was to have crowned the masonry of the Britannia Pier with a colossal seated figure of Science. This figure was to have been 50 feet in height, on a base of 48 feet by 28, and seventeen thousand feet of stone would have been required for it. Unfortunately, however, the depreciation in railway property induced the directors of this railroad to relinquish this truly grand design; but we must hope the idea is only postponed, not finally abandoned, and that Mr. Thomas will yet be called on to add this statue.

The contractors for the tubes are Messrs. Mare and Co., of Blackwall, London, and Messrs. W. J. and J. Garforth, of Dukinfield, near Ashton-under-Lyne; the whole being under the immediate superintendence of Edwin Clarke, Esq., who, under the direction of Robert Stephenson, Esq., so successfully built and placed the Conway tube in its present position, and which so fully meets the expectations of all its most sanguine supporters, at the same time putting to flight the groundless apprehensions of many.

It is impossible to conceive anything so wonderful as the works of these huge piles of iron. Tramways are laid on the platform, along which waggons laden with bar and sheet-iron, of different fashions, are constantly being urged to the points where they are required. Steam-engines are continually at work, pouring their dense smoke into the air; and the clash and din of the huge hammers worked by them, the whirl of the many wheels moved by them, and the horrid clang of the hammers of the blacksmiths at the forges, with the noise echoing along the tubes, caused by the rivetters closing the seams of the iron-work, produce such an union of discordant noises, that to imagine its equal is impossible, as far as sound is concerned. Nor is it possible to figure in the mind's eye the multifarious engines, of unique design and requirements, which occur at almost every step, and all perform unexampled operations with the most scrupulous exactitude. Nor are the workmen less striking and peculiar than the engines and implements they guide and wield. Strong and sinewy, and thoroughly grimed with smoke and dirt, more fitting representatives of Cyclops could not easily be found; and the ease with which the most unwieldy hammers are heaved by them attest their prodigious strength. The precision displayed by the boys employed in hurling the rivets to the rivetters engaged in fastening the seams is truly wonderful. Taking a bolt, red-hot, in a pair of pincers, with a jerk they hurl the bolt to the exact spot where the rivetter stands; and, whether the latter is on a platform working at the sides of the tube, or on the top of it, the bolt falls close to his side with the most unerring precision.

We close our description with a brief summary of the leading statistics. The total quantity of stone contained in the bridge when completed will be 1,400,000 cubic feet; the timber used in the various scaffolding for the masonry, platforms for the erection of the tubes, &c., is 450,000 cubic feet; the weight of malleable iron in the tubes is 10,000 tons, of cast iron 1400 tons; the whole length of the entire bridge, measuring from the extreme point of the wing walls of the Anglesey Abutment to the extreme of the Carnarvon Abutment, is 1833 feet; its greatest elevation, say at the Britannia Pier, being 240 feet above low-water mark.

In order to carry out this vast work, 80 houses have been erected for the accommodation of the workmen, and which, being whitewashed, have a particularly neat and picturesque appearance: amongst them are seen butchers', grocers', and tobacconists' shops, supplying the wants of a numerous population. A day-school, Sunday-school, and meeting-house also conspicuously figure. Workshops, steam-engines, storehouses, offices, and other buildings meet the eye at every turn; one is led to conclude that a considerable time has elapsed since the works were commenced, yet it is little more than two years ago. A stranger on coming on to the ground is struck with wonder, when for the first time he obtains a near view of these vast piles of masonry towering majestically above all surrounding objects; strong as the pillars of Hercules, and apparently as enduring, his eye wanders instinctively to the ponderous tubes—those masterpieces of engineering constructiveness and mathematical adjustment: he shrinks into himself as he gazes, and is astonished when he thinks that the whole is but the developed idea of one man, and carried out, too, in the face of difficulties which few would have dared to encounter.

**THE BEST MEANS OF PRECAUTION AGAINST CHOLERA.**—One Roman sentence embodies nearly all that is useful for the prevention of pestilence. "Cold, excessive heat, satiety, long fasting, exhaustion, debauch, vomiting, purging, are all bad; increased repose of mind and body, that is to say, moral and physical tranquillity, are good for all persons;" for cheerfulness quickens the secretions, promotes digestion, and increases the vitality of the blood; extreme or protracted anxiety poisons the secretions, poisons the blood, as shown by the state of the breath; and such diminution of vitality lessens man's power to antagonise epidemic force. With regard to preventive medicines, our countryman, Dr. Heberden, as also the best authority on cholera, Mr. Annesley, as also a whole nation, the Dutch, who are particularly exposed to malarial influence, all advocate warm bitters, taken in cordial doses: and the two above-named eminent authorities give the preference to Peruvian bark or its salt, the sulphate of quinine, exhibited in any cordial vehicle, such as the tincture of orange-peel, proposed by Sir Henry Hallford, or orange wine, as proposed by the author; or, for colder or more fastidious stomachs, Curaçoa; or, for the poor, half an ounce of bark and a broken penny nutmeg, macerated in half a pint of genuine French wine-brandy, and taken in the dose of a tablespoonful every morning an hour before dinner. The cheerful tranquillity or mental repose recommended by ancients and moderns, that salt on the sparrow's tail, is not so easily supplied. Its dispensers must be looked for among the wealthier, who, by attending to their part of public prevention, will cultivate a source of cheerfulness as well in themselves as in others, since charity, like mercy, is twice blest: it blesseth him that gives and him that takes it.—*From Dr. Collier's "Code of Safety."*

On Tuesday, the Philosophical Society of Birmingham appointed Committees for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for receiving the members of the British Association in Birmingham in September next. Lord Wrottesley has accepted the Presidency of the Local Council for that purpose.

## MUSIC.

## SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Handel's oratorio, "Judas Maccabæus," was revived on Monday night, Costa conducting the work for the first time. Exeter Hall was crowded to excess, as much was anticipated after the improved interpretations of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and Handel's "Messiah." The anticipations of a fine execution were fully realised. Never had this great work—the most dramatic in character of Handel's sacred compositions—been rendered so effectively: it was, in fact, giving new life to the oratorio. Next to the "Messiah" and "Israel in Egypt," the "Judas Maccabæus" has been justly regarded as one of the composer's masterpieces; and if there be inferiority of interest to the two grand productions we have specified, it is not in the inspirations of Handel, but in the weakness of Dr. Morell's book, which was written as a compliment to the Duke of Cumberland, for his victories in Scotland in 1845.

"Judas Maccabæus" contains some of Handel's most exquisite melodies, and in choral effects can scarcely be considered second even to the "Israel;" the latter having, however, the advantage of religious associations, and Handel's genius is the more marvellously developed in the "Judas." The interest gradually increases: if the mind be somewhat oppressed by the affecting strains of the lamentations of the Israelites in the first part, the warlike excitement of the two last parts is intense. The ardour of the warrior Judas is contrasted with the pious zeal and resignation of Simon, his brother; and superb solo pieces depict the domestic feelings of the Israelites.

The principal vocalists were Miss Birch, Miss A. Williams, Miss M. Williams, Mr. Reeves, Mr. T. Williams, and Mr. Phillips. Mr. Reeves was so hoarse in the first part that an apology was made to excuse his singing in the second. The oratorio was, therefore, without its Judas on this occasion; and the qualities of the second tenor, Mr. T. Williams, do not justify his singing at present in Exeter Hall. Mr. Phillips gave the music of Simon impressively. The two noble bass songs, "Arm! arm! ye brave," and "The Lord worketh wonders," are gems in their way, and were done justice to by Mr. Phillips. Miss Birch probably never sang so magnificently as she did on Monday night. The power and brilliancy of her voice, a marked improvement in her intonation, and a surprising precision in her execution, rendered her vocalisation in the song, "From mighty Kings," truly superb, and could not have been far short, if at all, of the glories ascribed to Catalani and Mrs. Billington in executive display in this air. Miss Birch also sang the charming song, "So shall the lute," with exquisite taste and feeling. Miss A. Williams's interpretation of the air, "Wise men flatter," was fluent and finished; and the incomparable duo, "O lovely peace," between her and her sister Miss Martha, the contralto, commanded an irresistible encore, so perfect was the ensemble.

For the admirable execution of the overture and accompaniments (the fugue in the former was attacked with amazing point and spirit), and for the grandeur and precision with which the numerous choruses were delivered, no eulogy can be too strong. The "Mourn, ye afflicted children," "For Zion lamentation be," "Disdainful of danger," "Tune your harps," "We never will bow down," "Sing unto God," were all splendidly done; but the immortal "See, the conquering hero comes," quite electrified the auditory, so soul-stirring was the effect. The gradations of sound were managed with the utmost skill by the Conductor, until the mingled voices and instruments reached a climax of overwhelming force. There is unusual difficulty in many of the choruses; but the intelligence of the singers mastered them, and, with the influence of the master-mind wielding the *baton*, the unity and impulse were unerring.

The patriarch Lindsey obtained his usual burst of applause by his lengthened violoncello cadence, in the accompaniment to the air, "O Liberty."

The oratorio is to be repeated on the 19th instant.

**MIDDLE LIND.**—The concert given at Liverpool, on Saturday morning, at the Amphitheatre, in aid of the funds of the Southern and Tooty Hospital, was brilliantly attended; and it is stated that £1200 will be realised. Middle Lind, who gave her gratuitous services, sang seven times, and was encircled thrice, ending with a verse of the National Anthem. The band of the 46th Regiment played overtures. Madame de Lozano, Signori Belletti, and F. Lablache were the other singers. Mr. R. W. Copeland gave the use of the theatre gratuitously, and the prices were one guinea, half-a-guinea, and five shillings. In the evening the President and Committee of the Hospital presented an address of thanks to Middle Lind for her kindness. Newcastle will be the next town in which Middle Lind will sing prior to Balfe's concert on the 29th, at Exeter Hall. In February Middle Lind will sing at Worcester and Norwich, for the charities of those towns.

**MUSICAL LECTURES.**—On Monday night, Sir H. R. Bishop gave his first Lecture on the Secular Vocal Music of the 17th and 18th Centuries, at the Marylebone Literary Institution. The songs, glees, madrigals, &c. were illustrated by Miss Bassano, Miss Messent, Mr. A. Novello, and Mr. Herbert. On Thursday Sir H. R. Bishop, at the Crosby Hall Literary and Scientific Institution, delivered a Lecture on the Secular Music of Germany.

**BUNN v. LIND.**—This action, in which Mr. Bunn recovered a verdict with £2500 damages against Middle Lind, on whose behalf a writ of error was moved, has just been amicably arranged, the plaintiff having accepted £2000 (Middle Lind's original offer) in settlement of his debt and costs. The cause had been pending since March, 1847.

**MUSICAL EVENTS.**—On Monday next the French Opera season will commence, at the St. James's Theatre, with Paer's "Maitre de Chapelle" and Auber's "Domino Noir." Middle Charton, Middle Guichard, M. Beaune, and M. Coudere will appear in these works.—Mr. Robinson's annual concert will take place on Wednesday, at the Music Hall, Store-street.—On Thursday next will be celebrated the 108th anniversary of the Madrigal Society; Lord Saltoun in the chair.—On the 25th, at the Freemasons' Tavern, will be held the first meeting of the Melodists' Club, at which Thalberg and Vivier will be present.—The second performance of Handel's "Judas Maccabæus," by the London Harmonic Society (Surman), was on the 12th.—Mr. C. S. Evans, the alto singer, and composer of the glees "Vulcan" and "Beauties, have you seen a toy?" and secretary of the Glee Club, is just deceased.—Owing to the detention of Lablache in Paris, his place in the musical tour projected by Beale, with Thalberg, Miss Bassano, and Middle Vera, will be taken by Herr Schönhoff, a singer who is known as Herr Haes in Germany as a basso of note. He sang at the eighth London Wednesday Concert.—Signor Casolani, the celebrated contra-basso, has been lately in Marseilles for his health, but is expected to return to London for the season.—The Western Madrigal Society held their monthly meeting last Saturday.—Miss Anne Romer's second *Soirée Musicale* was given on Thursday in Berner's-street.

**MUSICAL DATES.**—Amateurs and professors will be aided in making their engagements, by remarking the following dates of various meetings for the season.—Philharmonic Society—Mondays, March 12 and 26, April 16 and 30, May 14 and 28, June 11 and 25. Ancient Concerts—Mondays, April 23, May 7 and 21, June 4th and July 2, and Wednesday, June 20. The rehearsals will be on the preceding Saturday mornings, except for the concert on the 20th of June, when it will take place on Monday morning, the 18th. The rehearsal and performance of the "Messiah," for the Royal Society of Musicians, will be on the 25th for the former, and 27th the latter. The Choral Harmonists will meet on the 15th of January, February 5th, March 5th, April 9th, and May 7th. Mr. Case's Septet Meetings will begin on the 13th (this evening). The Madrigals (1741) meet on the third Thursday in every month, until June. The Melodists (1825) meet the last Thursday in every month, until June. The Catch Club (1762), every Tuesday from March to June. The Glee Club (1766), monthly, on Saturdays, until May. The Amateur Musical Society, on Wednesdays, March 7 and 21, April 4 and 18, May 2, 16, 30, and June 13.

## MUSIC ON THE CONTINENT

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday Night.

The review of the year 1848 in matters of art is disastrous. The Grand Opera, under the new directors, up to the Revolution, had three months of glorious success, but since the days of February there has been nothing but ruin. In addition to the usual grant from Government, extra aid has been afforded, and salaries cut down throughout the establishment; but the management is still in a most serious state of embarrassment, and it is doubtful whether MM. Duponchel and Roqueplan will be able to continue until the production of the new opera of the "Propheète," on which the hopes of the Théâtre de la Nation now depend. The new works given in 1848 were "Griselda, ou les Cinq Sens," "Nisida, ou les Amazones," "La Vivandière," ballets; and "L'Apparition," in two acts, by Benoit; "Eden," a mystery, by Felicien David; and "Jeanne la Folle," a five act opera, by Clapisson—three operas.

The Opéra National, under Adam, on the Boulevards, ceased to exist in the first days of the Republic. The Opéra Comique, with a change in the managerial dynasty, had its fortunes revived by Halévy's "Val d'Andorre." The operas produced in 1848, in addition to this popular work, were Reyer's "Nuit de Noël," Grisar's "Gille Ravisseur," Leprevost's "Reveur éveillé," Potier's "Signor Pascarello," and Thys's "Sournoise."

As regards the Italian Opera, M. Vatel retired from the direction, leaving it in the hands of M. Dupin, the brother-in-law of Scribe. He kept the theatre open rather more than two months, and then was compelled to withdraw. After long negotiations, Signor Ronconi, of the London Royal Italian Opera, has been granted the privilege, for the remaining three months of this year, up to the end of March, and for 1850. He has engaged Albini to re-open the season in "Cenerentola," with Lablache. Madame Castellani, Madame Ronconi, Mdle. Bosio, Signor Bordas, Signor Soldi, Signor Morelli, and Signor Arnoldi, compose the *troupe*.

Death has, in 1848, removed Donizetti and Maria Milanollo. Habeneck has finally retired from his glorious career at the Conservatoire concerts: his successor is M. Girard.

Let us signalise the new year by remarking, that a very pretty opera, entitled "Le Caïd," has just been produced at the Opéra Comique, the music by M. Ambroise Thomas. We are looking anxiously for Meyerbeer's "Propheète," an important acquisition has been made in the engagement of Mdme. Castellani to fill one of the principal parts. The cast will now include Mdme. Viardot, Mdme. Castellani, M. Roger, M. Levasseur, M. Brémont, &c. Mdme. Castellani will terminate her season at the Italian Opera, and will commence with the "Propheète" the last week. March Masset, a tenor, formerly of the Opéra Comique, who has lately been at the Milan Scala, is also engaged at the Théâtre de la Nation. Such is the fallen condition of musical art in Germany, that the *Allgemeine Muschalsche Zeitung*, after having been in existence upwards of half a century, has ceased to appear. Ballet seems to be in the ascendant at Berlin, for Carlotta Grisi and Lucile Grahn are dancing together.

On the first day of January, Regent-road-bridge, Manchester, was thrown open to foot-passengers, without the payment of any toll.

## THE THEATRES.

## HAYMARKET.

The announcement of the first appearance of so popular an actor as Mr. James Wallack, after his late severe indisposition, which it was at one time thought would incapacitate him from performing again, was sure to attract a crowded house; and, accordingly, the Haymarket was filled to the ceiling on Tuesday evening. The adaptation of "Don Cesar de Bazan," formerly played at the Princess's Theatre, was chosen for the occasion; and the entrance of Mr. Wallack, as the hero, was the signal for four distinct rounds of applause, which would have been continued, had he not commenced speaking through it. We rejoice to say that he was looking remarkably well—indeed, if anything, younger and fresher than when we last saw him, and played with more than his usual spirit in this, one of the best constructed dramas ever written. The piece was otherwise well cast. Miss Julia Bennett was an interesting *Maritana*, albeit we would rather see her in light sparkling comedy than characters of a pathetic kind; and Miss P. Horton performed the boy *Laarillo* exquisitely. The applause was renewed at the fall of the curtain, and Mr. Wallack was called for and received again with the heartiest enthusiasm.

## LYCEUM.

Mr. Charles Dance is the author of a very elegant little piece produced here on Thursday evening, called "Who Speaks First?" which, without aiming at any intricacy of plot, is so neatly written, and so full of sparkling repartee and pure drawing-room comicality, that it keeps the audience in a roar of laughter for a very pleasant three-quarters of an hour. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Milant (Mr. Roxby and Mrs. Yates), having had a difference, agree not to speak to each other. In this situation, *Captain Charles* (Mr. Charles Mathews) arrives; and, in a very cool, off-hand manner, makes each party believe that he is a friend of the other. Some unusual familiarities, however, between the *Captain* and Mrs. Milant bring on a terrible riot, and a duel is about to be fought, when the *Captain* pulls off a wig, and discovers himself to be the brother of the lady, long abroad, and almost forgotten. All parties are made friends; and a happy family dinner is in anticipation at the fall of the curtain.

Mr. Charles Mathews had one of those lively characters assigned to him, small editions of *Dazzle* in "London Assurance," which he alone can render so bustling and unblushingly impudent. Mrs. Yates looked and acted charmingly; and Mr. Roxby's bursts of jealousy were exceedingly amusing. We must not forget to mention Mr. Meadows and Miss Marshall—the former a feeble old servant, in love with the latter, a flirtatious lady's maid; both acted to perfection. The applause at the conclusion was most enthusiastic; and Mr. C. Mathews, Mr. Roxby, and Mrs. Yates were called for, and appeared. The piece was first in the bill; and when it commenced there was not a spare seat in the house.

## MARYLEBONE.

Mr. Davenport and Mrs. Mowatt commenced a fresh engagement at this elegant theatre, on Monday, in Searle's "Shadow on the Wall," to a crowded house, notwithstanding the exceedingly unfavourable state of the weather. Mrs. Mowatt's *Cicely* was a very effective performance—as forcible as was Mr. Davenport's spirited rendering of *Luke Evelyn*. They were both loudly and deservedly applauded throughout the drama; and, at its conclusion, honoured with a call, and greeted on their appearance with renewed acclamations. They are evidently great favourites with their audiences. Miss Saunders and Mr. Herbert brought down roars of laughter in their comic scenes; and Miss Oliver and Mr. Johnson contributed to the perfect ensemble of the piece, which was put upon the stage with all that attention to little points so characteristic of everything produced at this house; and for which the management is so deserving of the highest praise. The pantomime concludes the entertainments, to the literally screaming delight of everybody. It is very good, now that everything is in quick working order.

A new play, written by Mrs. Mowatt, who, as we have before stated, in addition to her histrionic abilities, is a lady of high literary talent, is in rehearsal, and will be produced, in a very finished manner, on the 18th of this month. Both Mrs. Mowatt and Mr. Davenport will appear in it.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**STEAM RESERVE.**—The Admiralty are understood to have decided upon forming a reserve of steam-vessels at Devonport, on the same plan and under the same arrangement as that of Portsmouth, which will be under the superintendence of a captain well versed in steam, and a staff selected for similar acquirements. Mr. Atherton, late chief engineer at Woolwich, is appointed Superintendent of Steam Establishments at Devonport.

**THE WAR MEDALS.**—We have been given to understand that there is no chance for a distribution of the long-promised medals for at least two or three months longer—the silversmiths to whom has been confided the task of getting them out having disappointed the authorities in their estimate of the time of delivering them. If the parties were fined £10 for every officer entitled to the medal who dies since Christmas, and without receiving his long-earned distinction, there is little doubt but that the decoration would be ready for distribution in as many days.

**NAVAL PENSIONS FOR WOUNDS.**—Two pensions for wounds, amounting to £182 10s. per annum, have fallen in hand during the week by the deaths of Commander R. D. Pritchard (1841), and Lieutenant Howard Moore (1815). The former was a Trafalgar officer, and consequently a claimant for the long-coming medals.

**RELIEF FOR THE WIND-BOUND IN THE CHANNEL.**—Her Majesty's ship *Driver*, Commander Johnson, was despatched on Saturday last from Portsmouth to the Channel with an extra supply of water and provisions, to relieve any merchantmen in need of succour in that respect, whom she might find detained by the easterly winds.

**PEMBROKE DOCKYARD.**—The Lords of the Admiralty have of late turned their attention to the unprotected state of this important arsenal. The martello towers lately contracted for are progressing; a number of workmen are busily employed in excavating the foundations for one, and the preparations for the second are likewise in a forward state. The buildings are well situated for the defence of the Dockyard. A Lieutenant of the Royal Engineers has been placed here to assist in the superintendence of the fortifications contemplated and in hand. A recruiting party of the Engineers has been established under Capt. Nelson, at Pembroke.

**NUMBER OF REGIMENTS OR BATTALIONS SERVING ABROAD.**—Cavalry, 5 regiments (all in India); infantry, 71 battalions or regiments—19 regiments in India; or 3735 cavalry, and 50,000 infantry. The total, in round numbers (officers and men), may be stated at 54,000. It is very difficult to give an exact total, as so many casualties are continually occurring.

**ODD WAGER.**—The pleasant Sir James Delaval laid a wager of a thousand pounds that he would make "the proud Duke of Somerset" give him precedence; but that was judged impossible, as his Grace was all eyes and ears on such an occasion. Delaval, however, having one day obtained information of the precise time when the Duke was to pass a narrow part of the road on his way to town, stationed himself there in a coach emblazoned for the day with the arms, and surrounded by many servants in livery of the head of the house of Howard, who called out, when Somerset appeared, "The Duke of Norfolk!" The former, fearful of committing a breach of etiquette, hurried his postilion under a hedge, where he was no sooner safely fixed, than Delaval passed, who, leaning out of the carriage, bowed with a familiar air, and wished his Grace a good morning. He indignantly exclaimed, "Is it you, Sir James? I thought it had been the Duke of Norfolk!" The wager, thus fairly won, was paid, and the town made merry with the stratagem to gain it.—*From Burke's "Anecdotes of the Aristocracy," a very pleasant book of historic gossip.*

**BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.**—The first anniversary ball, in aid of the funds of this institution, took place in the hall of the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on Tuesday evening, and was numerously and respectfully attended. The ladies were elegantly dressed; and among the company were Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P., and most of the influential builders of the metropolis. The stewards do not anticipate that the funds will be greatly augmented by the proceeds of the ball. Their anxious object is to make known that this long-neglected, but most desirable charity, is at length established, they anticipate, upon a sure foundation.

**RAILWAY ROBBERIES.**—Letters have been recently received from Maynard and from Garratt, at Bermuda (who, with others, were convicted in 1845-46 of robberies on railways, whereby an end was put to an extensive system of plunder of railways and passengers, and much property restored), in which several disclosures as to the mode of operation and the parties implicated are made, and others are promised; and it is stated that the right parties are not yet taken; that Williams and Dalton are out there. Maynard is at present school-master on board the hulk. Three of the six who were convicted of these nefarious practices were noblemen's valets, and not "practised London thieves," and they have intimated that railway servants were "more deeply implicated than themselves." A thorough inquiry into the security afforded to passengers and property on railways is expedient, and will be made.

The extreme penalty of the law was inflicted on Saturday upon Jas. Reilly, convicted at the Assizes at Liverpool for the murder of Eliza Falkner at Heaton Norris, committed in revenge for rejecting his addresses. The execution took place at Kirkdale Gaol, in presence of an immense number of persons. The criminal was only in his 24th year. On Saturday last, also, there was an execution at York—that of a lad of 17 years of age, named Malkin, in presence of upwards of 12,000 people. The convicted died very penitent; the crime for which he suffered was the murder of a female named Esther Inman, at Leeds.

**EMIGRATION.**—The number of persons who have emigrated from Liverpool during the year 1848 is as follows:—To United States, 127,501; North American colonies, 2066; West Indies, 199; Australia, 298; Hong Kong, 14; Falkland Islands, 12; total, 131,121. Last year the number who emigrated to Canada was 30,000, this year only 2000. The Canadians, in their wisdom, imposed a duty, and, though small, we see its extraordinary effect.

A serious accident from the escape of gas occurred on Friday evening, 10th night, at Clarence House, the town residence of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, by which the housekeeper and a footman was much injured. A charwoman in attendance on the housekeeper was conveyed to the hospital, her injuries being more dangerous than those sustained by the others. The accident took place in the china closet, where gas is in constant use.



OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR JANUARY.

IS THE SEA-SERPENT AN ENALIOSAURIAN?  
Who shall say that a tribe of animals is extinct? Does not the crocodile occur in the wealden, cheek-by-jole with the plesiosaurus?—and do not crocodiles still exist? Is not the elephant both fossil and recent?—is not the hyena fossil and recent?—do not insects, scarcely distinguishable from our own, exist in the secondary series? We have seen the impressions of the wings of dragon-flies that would defy the scrutiny of an entomologist to distinguish them from those of recent genera. Hence we infer, that although certain species, now found in a fossil state, may perhaps no longer exist in a recent state, yet there is no law of nature, no analogical reasoning, which should forbid the existence of their congeners. Although we may not, perhaps, have the identical species of plesiosaurus discovered by Miss Anning, and described by Mr. Conybeare, yet there is nothing to forbid the existence of a cognate species! So that it is perfectly consistent with the profoundest discoveries of the geologist to imagine the enaliosaurians existing in their pristine glory. All that geology would require is, that the Norwegian species should not be identical with those of the lias or the wealden. Seeing, then, that unquestionable evidence brings before us an animal not known in our methods; seeing that this animal presents many points of similarity to the enaliosauri; seeing that geology offers no impediment to the supposition that enaliosauri still exist;—we trust that it will neither be considered impossible nor improbable that, in certain unknown forms of the enaliosauri, a key to the mystery of the sea-serpent will eventually be found.—*Westminster and Foreign Quarterly Review.*

LONDON FROM THE "CROW'S NEST."  
Whatever may be the future fate of this great city—whether it return to comparative nothingness, or become once more the site of meadows and corn-fields, surely none since the world began has ever offered to the observation of the beholder such a wonderful aggregate of man and his labours. London is not London alone, it is the central point of the civilised universe, towards which rays converge from every zone and meridian. London is a part of England, of Europe, of America, of Africa, and of Asia. Beneath our feet is the focus within which are concentrated the hopes, fears, rivalries, and jealousies of all the other nations of the globe. Briarian London reaches all with its outstretched arms, sufficiently to operate upon all. The eye fell from the place where we stood upon magazines of wealth that were not the property of Englishmen, but placed in their hands for security or profit by those who could trust them nowhere else. Beneath us was the harbour of refuge for countless property in pearl, as well as for monarchs dethroned and ministers exiled. The riches of realms "Cæsar never knew" were deposited there; and productions of the earth, grown in regions of which Greece and Rome had never heard. The wealth that commands all the markets of the globe—all that can stimulate ambition or gratify luxury, existed below us in profusion, either for good or evil. From what elevation besides, since man has emerged from savage life, could such a scene have been presented?—*Fraser's Magazine.*

DEATH OF THE POET KEATS.  
In the last hour that awaits every man, the embraces of friends to be seen no more, the consciousness of greatness achieved, and the thought of living after death in the memory of men, are not enough, cannot reasonably be enough to satisfy the parting spirit. We would hope that Keats was not without that "faith which looks through death." It is on feeling hearts, fine sensibilities like his, that the simple and sublime words of Scripture work with most effect; nor is it easy to suppose that a mind so gentle and so tender could have contemplated the divine love incarnated in the lowly Jesus without emotion and gratitude. But his end was peaceful and happy; nor was that lovely imagination extinct—it lingered to the last. "Severn," said he, in one of the intervals of pain, "I feel the flowers growing over me; and there they do grow, even all the winter long, making one in love with death to think that one should be buried in so sweet a place."—*Dublin University Magazine.*

ALGERIA UNDER THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.  
All the inferior offices, and some of the higher, though not supreme, are filled by the natives themselves. This is done with a view to extract the taxes or imposts as covertly as possible; to blind, as it were, the Arab and Moslem from seeing that they are paying directly towards the support of the "Infidel Christian," which is nearly akin, in their estimation, to the rejection of their own creed. Did the French attempt to levy the taxes by means of foreign officers, a revolt would be the immediate consequence, and another unceasing struggle would ensue. If the Government at home are really desirous of conciliating the minds of the indigenous natives, they must lay as few burthens upon them as possible; nay, they should go further, and lay none. At the best of times, the Arabs are but poorly able to contribute to the support of state expenses; and at the present time, when their country has been devastated, their commerce impeded, and vast sums of wealth extracted from them, the smallest oppression will exasperate them, and drive them to an open opposition.—*Dolman's Magazine.*

LORD JEFFREY.  
If Asmodeus possessed the power to unroof every house in Edinburgh, we doubt if he would bring to light any great amount of hidden talent. All our little celebrities put together are hardly fit to sustain the literary credit of the Modern Athens. As for our great one, Jeffrey himself is—not to speak evil of dignities—*un peu passé*. The honourable Lord still dresses well, adjusts himself admirably to the niche in which he stands enshrined, and recognises on all occasions the homage naturally offered at the altar of his literary fame. He frankly and courteously discharges all the duties of his position; and, with equal facility, extends his hospitality to the illustrious literary stranger, and expostulation to the unfledged aspirant after literary renown. Dickens, when last in the Scottish metropolis, was Lord Jeffrey's guest. And we have repeatedly seen instances in which Lord Jeffrey generously and humanely took the trouble to consider and criticise volumes of youthful poetry not the most promising. But, save on the judicial bench, his Lordship seldom makes public appearances. Once a year, perhaps, he presides over the distribution of prizes at the Association for Promotion of the Fine Arts. But we hear of little, if anything from his pen beyond his full and frequent notes on an advising in *presentia dominorum*. The *Judex damnator* of the blue and brimstone cover of the *Edinburgh Review* has become with Lord Jeffrey something more than a figurative, and has proved itself a prophetic, expression. On the bench of the First Division of the Court of Session, Lord Jeffrey occupies the extreme left of the Lord President Boyle; Lord Mackenzie, the son of the "Man of Feeling," and probably the most esteemed of the Scottish Judges, intervening; whilst Lord Fullerton is seated on the President's right hand. Lord Jeffrey incessantly takes notes and asks questions. The habits of the critic have accompanied him to the bench, and admirably serve to tease the ingenuity of the learned counsel at the bar.—*Tait's Magazine.*

MUSIC AS A PART OF EDUCATION.  
Of all the follies which came to their height in the last century, the popular notion on the value of music as a part of education was one of the most truly absurd. It was a part of "the wisdom of our ancestors" to look upon the cultivation of music as *immoral*! Happy generation, indeed! which could tolerate every vice under the sun in Church and in State, in public and in private, in politics and in literature, at the supper-table and on the stage, while it shuddered at the idea of studying the mysteries of crotchets and quavers; and devoutly believed that the surest way to ruin a boy, both in body and soul, was to teach him how to sing and play.

THE DUEL BETWEEN JERICHO AND DR. DODO.  
The ball that went through Jericho's heart killed Doctor Dodo's reputation. The doctor was one of those stiff-necked men who will believe their own senses in opposition to their own interests. He was signally punished for his obstinacy; and, we trust, will stand pilloried in these pages as an instructive example of misfortune, bigoted to a faith in its own eyes, ears, and understanding. Why—with a wife and increasing family hanging at his coat pockets—why would Doctor Dodo, in defiance of the world, in-stist upon enjoying his own convictions? How many men have been ruined by the extravagance; nevertheless, headlong simplicity will not take warning! Doctor Dodo declared that he had been inveigled to the ground—the Battersea Waterloo—and therefore was under no professional pledge of silence. Again, the gun-shot wound enjoyed by Jericho—as Dodo sneeringly phrased it—was so extraordinary, so marvellous, seeing that the man was no worse for it—that, with trumpet-voice, the case must sound an alarm to the whole profession. If men were to live with holes in their hearts, there was an end to the delicate mystery of anatomy. Man became no jot more dignified than polypus.—*A Man Made of Money.*

INSIDE COACH PASSENGERS.  
Our acquaintance, Major Arthur Pendennis, arrived in due time at Falroaks, after a dreary night passed in the mail-coach, where a stout fellow-passenger, swelling preternaturally with great-coats, had crowded him into a corner, and kept him awake by snoring indecently; where a widow-lady, opposite, had not only shut out the fresh air by closing all the windows of the vehicle, but had filled the interior with fumes of Jamaica rum-and-water, which she sucked perpetually from a bottle in her reticule; where, whenever he caught a brief moment of sleep, the twanging of the horn at the turnpike-gates, or the scuffling of his huge neighbour, wedging him closer and closer or the play of the widow's feet on his own tender toes, speedily woke up the poor gentleman to the horrors and realities of life—a life which has past away now and become impossible, and only lives in fond memories. Eight miles an hour, for twenty or five-and-twenty hours, a tight mail-coach, a hard seat, a gouty tendency, a perpetual change of coachman, grumbling because you did not feel them enough, a fellow-passenger partial to spirits-and-water,—who has not borne with these evils in the jolly old times? And how could people travel under such difficulties? And yet they did, and were merry too!—*History of Pendennis.*

CHANGES IN AMUSEMENTS.  
Not only in its increase, but the character of its economy, yachting within the last half-dozen years has assumed an importance that was not even dreamt of in the days of the Sailor King. We have now our pleasure craft circumnavigating the globe, and we have our societies of gentlemen-sailors that put the old play and political clubs to utter shame. The Royal Victoria Club House at Hyde would have opened the eyes of the celebrities of White's and Brooks's of the good old times. Suppose Isaac Walton had been invited to join a salmon fishing party for a fortnight's foray among the fjords of Norway, he would first have asked permission to make his will. The representatives of the aspiring sportsmen who took the town by storm when they related their morning accidents among the Scottish hills, now take their pleasure among the lions of the Orange river, or the tigers of Mysore. You meet young fellows every day in St. James's-street, who have shot their brace or two of griffins—animals that were considered fabulous when Colonel Thornton wrote his book "as big as all dis scheese"—and ostriches are as available to us, as were grouse to our grand-fathers.—*Craven, in the Sporting Review.*

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

St. George's Chess Club.—The present being the most eligible period of the year for commencing subscription to this excellent club, we seize the occasion to direct the attention of Chess Amateurs to the advantages it presents. By a recent resolution of the Directors, the number of members is limited to 300, and the annual subscription of each (without any entrance fee, or other liability) is fixed at three guineas for town members, and one guinea for country ones. For this trifling yearly payment, a member enjoys the use of a splendid suite of rooms in Cavendish-square (liberally supplied with all the papers, periodicals, and new works); has the privilege of a private entrance to the celebrated Polytechnic Institution, with its highly interesting Lectures, Music, and varied attractions; and can indulge in the luxury of Chess-practice, at all times, with the finest players in England.

"Thetia," Harrow.—The maximum number of members to the St. George's Chess-Club, as we have said above, is 300. There are still some vacancies. Candidates for admission should apply immediately to Mr. Longbottom, Secretary, 5, Cavendish-square.

"Woodstockensis."—We are sorry to say the first is not at all adapted for publication; the last received shall be examined. Two solutions of the problem you mention have been published, if we err not. The prettier is—1. B to B sq; 2. B to K 3d; 3. B to Q 7th; 4. Kt to B 3d (ch); 5. B mates.

"W. H. M." Teovil.—Your mate in four moves is impracticable.

"W. G." York.—If we are not mistaken, the two Problems received have before been published.

"H. T. V."—The whole of the games in the great match between Messrs. Staunton and St. Amant can be got in Vol. V. of the Chess-Player's Chronicle. Apply to Hastings, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

"J. W. B."—As in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the amateur who advertizes in our columns for a competitor is quite unknown to us, it is impossible to register his degree of strength, as you suggest.

"You."—A King can Castle after he has been checked, provided neither he nor the Castle has been moved.

"D. E. C."—We believe there is a Chess-club at Ramsgate, but we do not know the address or name of any players there.

"G. Nibble," "C. T.," "Ver-non," and others, are all mistaken. Problem No. 257 cannot be solved in less than the stipulated number of moves.

"W. H. C." Birkenhead.—An egregious mistake. Pray look again.

"Legal Diary."—The best solution is that in the fewest moves.

"C. L."—Far too easy for our columns.

"T. H. T."—If Black gives check with his R, as you propose in No. 254, his adversary interposes his B (dis. ch), and then mates next move.

"A Pawn."—See notice above to "G. Nibble" and others.

"J. E."—A. could not take B. in the situation given. Get a cheap elementary work on the game, and thoroughly acquaint yourself with these essential laws of Chess.

"Ludimagister."—1. There is no difference except in the denomination, which is adopted for distinction. 2. The Indian Problem has been solved by thousands in Europe. 3. Greco, or, as you erroneously name him, "Biochimo," takes the highest rank among the old players; but he does so from the subtle and brilliant qualities of his games, rather than the profound and scientific.

"P." Bolton.—It shall be reported on next week.

"G. M." "C. E."—Too simple.

"Maza."—Your second diagram utterly confounds the first. Pray favour us at once with a distinctly-drawn diagram of your "prize" Problem, with the conditions legibly written, and if it is at all deserving publication it shall have it. A very brief communication will suffice to do this; so that it will be quite unnecessary to use thin paper, from which half the writing is obliterated before it reaches us.

"Z. Y."—We have not space or time to answer the heap of frivolous questions you have crammed into your epistle.

"F. R. S."—The London Chess Club is held at the George and Vulture Hotel, Cornhill.

"Question."—If a player, after calling check, change his mind before he quits his hold of the piece, he is permitted to move that piece elsewhere.

"H. W."—An explanatory note was forwarded by post.

"Hecsdos."—Communications should be sent as early as possible in the week. Thursday is too late. The solution you speak of reached us, but was after time.

"C. E. H. B."—Your solution is correct. That of Enigma No. 401 is—1. Q to K Kt 3d; 2. Q to Q 3d (ch); 3. Kt to Q Kt 5th.

"E. W."—Get the "Handbook," published by Bohn, of Covent-Garden.

"F. S."—First essays in Problem making are quite unsuited to our columns.

"Darius."—The solution of Enigma 376 is as follows:—White—1. Q to K R 6th. Black—Bishop to K Kt 7th; or K B 6th (Black has other modes of play, but none by which he can delay the mate). 2. Q to K 3d. 3. Anything. 3. Q mates. We have not room to give the others this week.

"F. W. C."—It has not been forgotten.

"J. B." Gray's Inn.—Male cannot be effected in your Problem in the way proposed, since Black for his 2nd move could play P to Q B 4th, and escape.

Solutions by "B. C. F.," "Legal Diary," "Alpha," "C. P.," "T. R.," Maynooth; "S. L.," "Bath Duo," "G. A. H.," "F. W. A.," "T. J.," "An Oxford Notice," "Ludimagister," "Schachspieler," "P.," "F. W.," "Woodstockensis," "F. G. R.," "Geso," "Chispa," "C. E. H. B.," "W. L.," "P. P.," are correct. Those by "Hecsdos," "R. T.," "Philo-Chess," "Ferdinand," are wrong.

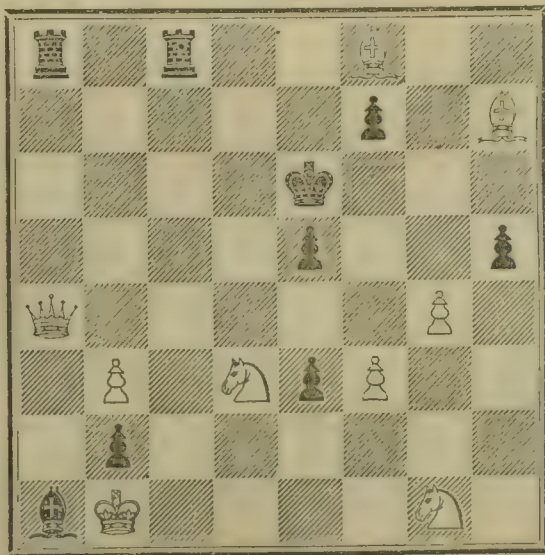
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 259.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Kt 2d	K moves	4. B to Q 7th (ch)	P to Q Kt 4th
2. R to Q R sq (ch)	K moves	5. B to K 4th	P to K R 8th
3. R to Q R 4th	K takes R	6. B mates	

PROBLEM No. 260.

By W. H. C., of King's College, Cambridge.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in seven moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS

WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).

Amsterdam to play.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 404.—By Mr. A. LULMAN.

White: K at K Kt 4th, R at Q sq, B at K sq, Kt at K B 3d; Ps at K Kt 5th, K B 4th, and Q B 4th.

Black: K at his 5th, P at Q 6th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

White: K at K R sq, R at K 8th, B at K B 8th, Kt at Q 2d; Ps at K B 3d, Q 4th, and Q Kt 3d.

Black: K at Q 4th, Ps at Q 2d and Q B 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 406.—By the same.

White: K at his R sq, Rs at K R 3d and Q Kt 5th, B at K 4th, Kts at Q 2d and Q R 5th, Ps at K B 2d and Q Kt 2d.

Black: K at Q 4th, Rs at Q B 2d and Q Kt sq, Bs at K B 2d and K 2d, Kts at Q B 4th and 8th, Ps at K R 2d and K 4th.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

Diminution of Crime.—At the Quarter Sessions for the borough of Buckingham, held on Tuesday, there was but one prisoner for trial, a man for fowl-stealing. The Recorder, in his charge to the grand jury, stated that it gave him great pleasure to congratulate them on the state of the calendar, and more especially when it appeared that there had been three maiden sessions since his last attendance, in January, 1848. It was a happy and singular circumstance for so large a district, and a proof that the law, at least, was respected.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

THE YOUNG MEN'S PETITION TO THEIR EMPLOYERS.

We form no vain capricious wish,  
No idle words deliver.  
The boon we want is small to grant—  
A trifle to the giver;  
But great to us as health and strength,  
And sweet as virtuous pleasure—  
A little time at evening chime,  
An hour or two of leisure.

We ask it not that we may throw  
A burden on a neighbour;  
Nor seek it, coward-like, to shun  
Our share of honest labour.  
We feel and cherish the belief,  
That, were the gift accorded,  
We'd work with double energy,  
And earn it ere afforded.

Nor do we crave those evening hours  
For idle dissipation,  
For lure of vice, for cards or dice,  
Or worthless conversation.  
We wish to breathe the breath of  
Heaven,  
When summer airs invite us,  
Or read in wintry nights the books  
That teach us and delight us.

Not that this new-born work of mind  
Our work of hand shall fetter:  
'Tis wise ambition to aspire  
From good things to the better.  
Not that we'd soar above the shop,  
Or scorn our means of living;  
Though life had something else to give,  
As greatly worth the giving.

Oh, no! we'll not neglect the round  
Of still recurring duty;  
But see and love in leisure gain'd  
The charm of moral beauty.  
And hope shall make us better men—  
Be you the impartial judges;  
And watch us grow in self-respect,  
In ceasing to be drudges.

Grant, then, the boon: the gain to us  
Will make you none the poorer;  
Free service profits more than slave—  
Its gratitude is surer.  
The ten hours' toil of thankful hearts  
Is better worth receiving,  
Than toil of ten and five enforced,  
'Mid discontent and grieving.

That we may know the sympathies  
Mid ceaseless toil denied us;  
That we may taste the mental stores  
Which books and men provide us;  
That we may share the boundless wealth  
Of intellectual pleasure,  
Give us, we pray, at close of day,  
An hour or two of leisure.

So may your wealth, from year to year  
Increase like corn-fields growing;  
So may your cup of mortal joy  
Be full to overflowing;  
So never may compunctious throb  
Disturb your contemplation—  
That you refused your fellow-men  
The chance of education.

CHARLES MACKAY.

THE MORNING MAILS FOR 1849.—Notice has been issued at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, that the following places have been added to the list of post-towns to which letters and newspapers are forwarded by the morning mail trains as well as evening, and also the towns to which the morning mail has been discontinued: viz.—Blandford, Bodmin, Broadway, Camelford, Chipping Norton, Eccleshall, Edenbridge, Eastone, Evesham, Falmouth, Fuzley, Harwich, Helstone, Henley-on-Thames, High Wycombe, Horsham, Kettering, Leatherhead, Liskeard, Lostwithiel, Mannington, Marlow, Marazion, Moreton-in-Marsh, Northwick, Oldham, Penryn, Penzance, Pershore, Redruth, St. Austle, St. Columb, St. Neot's, Tenterden, Tetbury, Truro, Winchfield, and Woodstock. The following have been discontinued:—Bangor, Beaumaris, Bilston, Carnarvon, Conway, Holyhead, Holywell, Mold, Pwllheli, Salisbury, Shifnal, Shrewsbury, St. Asaph, Wednesday, Wellington, and Salop. No alteration in the mails to Ireland and Scotland. For all the above places the letter-boxes at the receiving-houses will be open till 7 o'clock A.M. for newspapers, and 45 minutes past 7 A.M. for letters; and those at the branch offices: Charing-cross, Old Cavendish-street, and the Borough—for newspapers until half-past 7 A.M., and for letters until 8 A.M. At the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and the branch-office in Lombard-street, the boxes will close for newspapers at a quarter before 8 A.M., and for letters at half-past 8 A.M.

REMARKABLE METEOR.—Tuesday night, about half-past 7 o'clock, a very singular meteor made its appearance in the south-west at a considerable elevation. It seemed to emanate from the atmosphere, and gradually assumed a very brilliant luminosity, in shape like a comet with a long tail; and, as near as could be judged, the main body was about one-third the size of the apparent diameter of the moon. The meteor passed very slowly to the southward of the zenith, and disappeared altogether in a few moments.—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*

REVIVAL OF OLD CHRISTMAS GAMBOLS AT MANCHESTER.

A very interesting fête, in that vein of revivalism which characterises the present age, was given at Manchester yesterday week, Old Christmas Eve, with a success, we think, beyond even what its most sanguine promoters could have anticipated. The scene of this resuscitated revelry and pageant was the Free-Trade Hall, at Manchester. The fête was the annual party given by the Directors of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution; and the subject, the Celebration of Christmas in the Olden Time, such as Nash has beautifully pictured in his "Mansions of England," with its pageantry, picturesque and grotesque; its revel rout, and roystering; its mirth and mummings; and all the accessories that were wont to shed their golden halo of hospitality around this season of joy and hope.

The Christmas parties of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution are now of 14 years' standing. To a considerable extent, the exhibition of yesternight week was a reproduction of those of former years; truthfulness necessitated this adherence to main features; but in the details there were very many improvements introduced; whilst the whole of the representations, in variety, elegance, and finish, far exceeded those of any former occasion. In picturesqueness of effect, the processions were admirable; and the mummings and revellers played their parts with a simulated earnestness and a breadth of rude hilarity which gave to their acting a smack of the true antique. Some rumours of the imposing character of the forthcoming show had gone abroad; the successful efforts of former years were well remembered by thousands; and the result was so great a demand for tickets, that not one was to be procured at the Institution on Friday morning. Hundreds of persons applied in vain; and the competition of the disappointed advanced the price of a ticket from 4s. or 5s. to 20s. This price, we have been told, was in many instances paid. The number of tickets issued was 3200.

The decorations of the hall were far more elaborate and beautiful than they had been on any previous occasion. Festoons and wreaths of evergreens, flags and banners, coloured draperies, scenes and properties, stars' heads and antlers, and scores of neat little devices to captivate the eye and give a look of festal elegance to the place, were lavishly employed; and the brilliant light brought out everything with a sharpness which was quite delightful. The company began to arrive shortly after 6 o'clock, and before 7 nearly every seat was occupied. The scene was truly magnificent when the whole of the gay company had assembled. Never did baronial hall entertain so vast a multitude, and in modern times there have been few occasions which have brought together so large a Christmas party.

After a speech from the President, Mr. A. Turner, the heralds entered, and proclaimed, "The high and mighty Prince, the Master of all Revels." The Prince, with a dignity befitting the occasion, advanced to the dais which adjoined the platform, and was duly inaugurated amidst the acclamations of the company and the merry strains of the band. The Prince addressed the audience distributed his gifts, and the revels began with "The Procession of the Yule Log." The rustic minstrels and other followers of the procession were very numerous; they sang the yule song with a lusty vigour which made the hall ring again.

"The Procession of the Months" was this year substituted for that of "The Seasons," and it was not only a more complete and elegant pageant, but it had about it a variety which rendered it more pleasing. Each month was typified by some well-known emblem, custom, or observance of rural life. The implements of husbandry peculiar to each division of the year were borne in the long procession; and on the banners and flags were imprinted snatches of old rhymes and popular sayings. A maypole, "wreathed with garlands gay," was erected in the centre of the hall; and Maid Marian, as "Queen of the May," awarded her presents and favours. The "morris-dance" was performed by about twenty rustics, decked with ribbons, bells, sashes, and other badges; and, as they danced, they sang a portion of an old song. So well was this dance liked, that it was loudly encored. "The sword dance," which still lingers as a Christmas custom in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, was given by a number of youths in appropriate attire, decorated with ribbons of the gayest hues. The "wails" formed part of the procession, typifying the month of December, and they sang a bygone old carol, "I saw three ships come sailing in." The Manchester hand-bell ringers also formed part of the throng.

Next came "The Presentation of the Boar's Head," a large and veritable one, duly bedecked with "garlands gay and rosemary," and served up in formal style with minstrelsy. The antique furniture employed last year to fit up the baronial hall was also used on this; and the "Boar's Head Carol" was again sung. Next in order were "The Presentation of the Wassail Bowl," and "The Procession of Old Father Christmas, his children, and his mummings, with snap-dragon," which were got up with increased splendour.

On the invitation of the Christmas Prince, Old Father Christmas called around him his actors, and the motley band performed the ancient Christmas play of "St. George and the Dragon." The "pictures of the olden time" terminated with the festive dance of "Sir Roger de Coverley," in which all the makers, mummings, &c. joined.

All the processions of the evening having terminated, Mr. J. A. Turner vacated the chair, which was taken by Mr. Alderman Armitage; and Mr. Alexander Henry, M.P., briefly proposed what he was sure would be the heartfelt thanks of the whole assembly to the estimable gentleman who had presided over their festivities, for the very admirable manner in which he had discharged the duties of the president, and for the uniformly kind interest he had taken in promoting the prosperity of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution. He was sure all would join him in wishing Mr. Turner many happy returns of the new year, in health, peace, and prosperity.

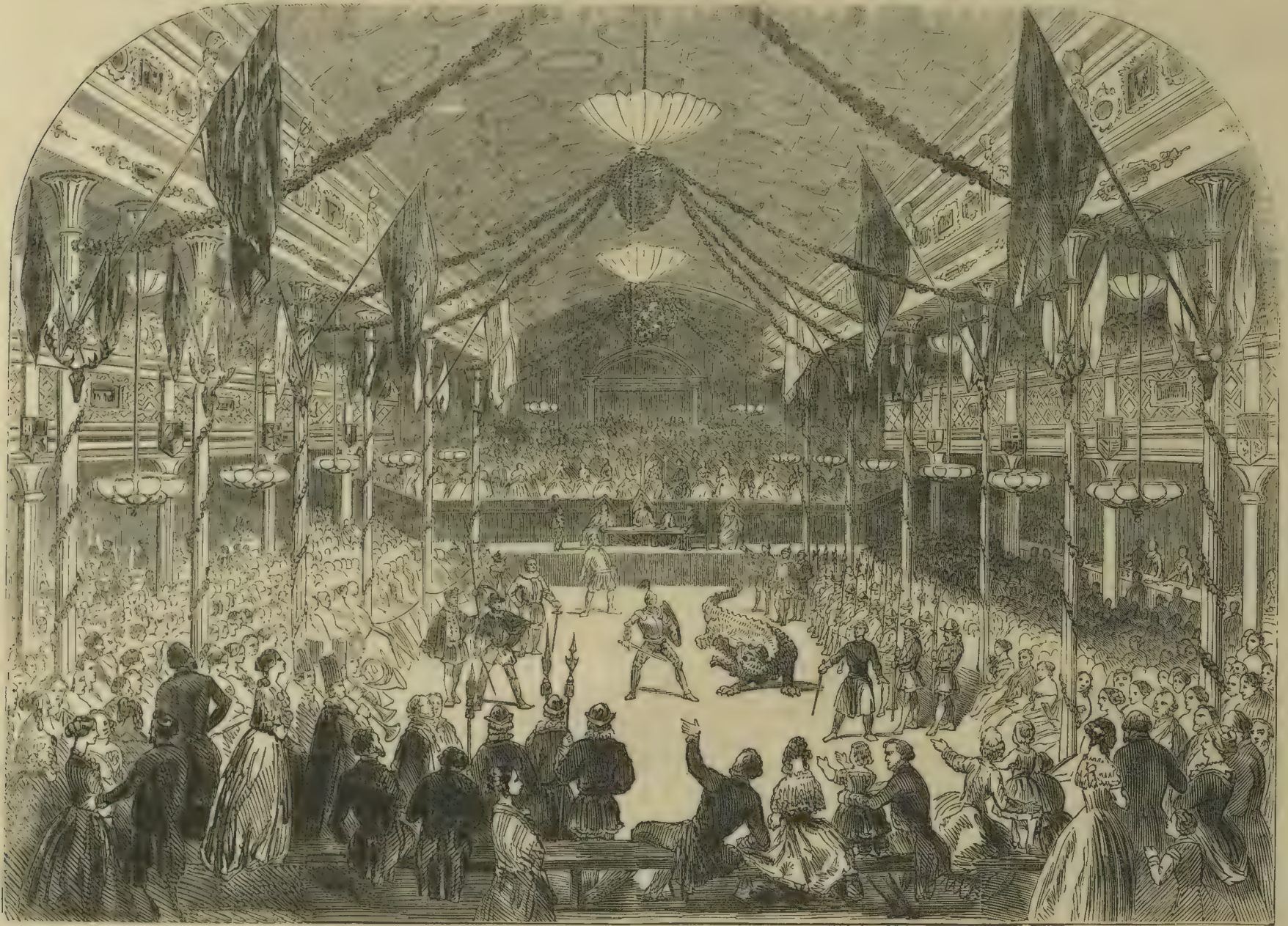
Mr. M. Ross seconded the vote of thanks, which he trusted would be carried by acclamation.

Mr. Alderman Armitage, in putting the motion, said he was sure all must feel grateful to Mr. Turner for his excellent address, and his conduct in the chair. The resolution was carried by acclamation, followed by three hearty cheers; and it was briefly acknowledged by Mr. Turner, who said he hoped that none of their guests had found anything exceptionable in the proceedings, and that they would be as willing to come again, as the members would be glad to welcome them, to many future Christmas parties, and enter into the festivities of the season in the same cheerful manner as at present. (Applause.)

The process of clearing the hall of forms and tables then commenced, in order



## REVIVAL OF OLD CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES AT MANCHESTER,



CHRISTMAS PLAY OF "ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON."

that the spectators themselves might have an opportunity of joining in the dance. Dancing commenced about 11 o'clock, and proceeded with great vigour until a late hour.

The *fête* was, throughout, very successful; and it was impossible not to regard it as a quaint, yet a picturesque relief, to the grave utilitarian purposes to which the Free-Trade Hall is generally appropriated.

We have engraved two of the scenes from this "right merrie" Christmas festival. First is the *Procession of the Wassail Bowl*, after the Boar's Head had been deposited upon the table; when there, the Prince, having cut portions, by his heralds called for wassail, and the cry was re-echoed by the throng of rustics entering, bearing the wassail-bowl, wreathed with "garlands gay and rosemary." On the steward presenting this, the Prince cried "Wassail!" and then

drank of the bowl; the retainers giving nine hearty cheers, mingled with cries of "Wassail!" We believe the following is the most approved recipe for its concoction:—To a bottle of good ale, add a bottle of old port and a bottle of good old rum, with sugar, spices, &c. (as Mrs. Glasse would say) "to your liking." This is made hot, and roasted apples, slices of lemon, &c. float on the liquor. The Prince and his court then partook of the boar's head; the rustics retiring to prepare for the last procession.

The second illustration shows the closing glory of the night; when Father Christmas, having exchanged greetings with his guests, recognised the Prince, and tendered for the Royal solacement and gratification the performance of the ancient miracle play of "St. George and the Dragon." This was accordingly commenced. The whole of this *very* legitimate drama being printed in the

"Book of the Christmas Party," from the Cornwall copy of the most approved text, we need not describe it at length. Suffice it to say, that St. George proved himself, in "fast" phrase, "a regular brick," slaying Turkish Knight, Giant Turpin, "paynim and infidel," and, though last, by no means least, the mystic and terrible dragon"—

A Dr gon you shall see,  
And a wild worm for to flee.

On this, Old Father Christmas lustily calls for the doctor, and pays his fee beforehand, after bargaining for a cheap cure; and the learned son of Esculapius, with the magical touch of his little finger, resuscitates the whole of the *dramatis personæ*, conquerors and conquered; and to carry out the humour of the piece, the Prince bids them all join in "the festive dance."

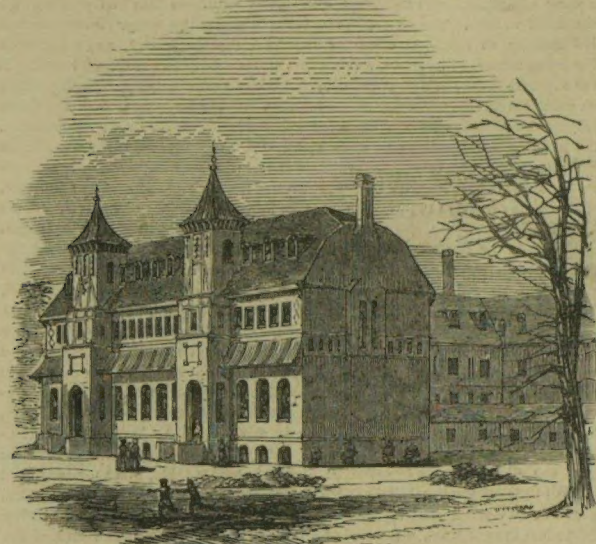


PROCESSION OF THE WASSAIL BOWL.



QUEENWOOD COLLEGE.

ABOUT four miles from the Dunbridge Station, on the line from Bishopstoke to Salisbury, stands this handsome building, to the present uses of which we made allusion in a leading article of this Journal on the 30th of September last. We mentioned, in writing on the subject of Agricultural Colleges, and the advantages they afforded to the country, that Queenwood College was one of them. The statement, however, requires a little explanation, as Queenwood is not an exclusively agricultural seminary, but a college in which every branch of education is taught; and which, in addition to the usual course of classical and commercial study, provides, on a farm of 800 acres, for such young men as



QUEENWOOD COLLEGE.

wish to turn their attention to agriculture, an opportunity to make themselves acquainted with it, both practically and scientifically. Its principal—who was employed in Russia by the Emperor Alexander, in the reclamation of waste lands around St. Petersburg—is not merely an agriculturist, but an experienced teacher, who is imbued with a deep consciousness of the importance of school, as an introduction to life. The celebrated establishment of M. de Fellenberg, at Hofwyl, is the model, to a great extent, of Queenwood College, as far as the principles upon which it is conducted are concerned. Like M. de Fellenberg, the principal of Queenwood is of opinion that the first business of an educator is to develop the various faculties of the youthful mind fully and harmoniously, and that the next is to give these faculties a proper training, with strict reference to the future destination in life of the pupil. We have not space, however, to enter at length upon this subject; but, having set ourselves right upon the point of agriculture, must confine our notice of Queenwood, as a public seminary, to the fact, that it is one of a kind of which we should rejoice to see many in England. The building itself (of which an engraving appears above) was constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Owen, and is in fact the famous "Harmony Hall," where that philosopher, if such he may be termed, attempted to carry out on a small scale his views for the regeneration of society, and to establish the Millennium. On the gable of the building appears the inscription, inlaid with flints, "C. of M., 1842." On inquiring the meaning, we were informed that it signified "Commencement of Millennium, 1842." The Owenite Millennium, however, was but of short duration. The disciples consumed more than they produced—disputes arose—Harmony became inharmoonious, and the fine building and farm on which large sums had been expended, became an unprofitable speculation. The result was that the establishment was broken up for the benefit of its creditors—that the brethren were dispersed—and that Harmony Hall was shut up, and remained for a considerable time without either a tenant or an offer. Ultimately Mr. Edmondson, of Tulketh Hall, near Preston, was induced to take a lease of it, to carry out on a more extended scale the educational principles for which he is celebrated, and which he had so successfully wrought out in the former establishment. He restored the ancient name of the farm, and under his auspices Queenwood College promises to be one of the most valuable seminaries in the kingdom.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

THIS gentleman, who has lately been elected to the office of Vice-President of the American Union, to succeed George M. Dallas, upon the expiration of his official term, March 4, 1849, is a native of the State of New York. He was born on the 7th day of January, 1800, at a spot named Summer-hill, in Cayuga County.



MILLARD FILLMORE, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The birth-place of his father, Nathaniel Fillmore, is Burlington, Vermont; and the venerable sire now looks back with fondness, from his well-cultivated farm in Erie County, N.Y., to the Green Mountains intersecting his native State, and shadowing the humble home of his childhood, while he tells of the year 1771, as the one in which he drew his first breath. Then he points to the proud eminence on which stands his own son, Millard, whose boyhood was propitiated by very few of the opportunities enjoyed by those who are fostered by wealth.

Millard Fillmore has risen by his own unabated exertions. He was apprenticed to the wool-carding business in Livingston county, N.Y.; he performed with alacrity the duties of the "industrious apprentice" during the hours of day; and at night he repaired to his room, and studied hard as a relief to his daily occupation. Thus was Fillmore employed from 1815 until 1819, when he yielded to the solicitations of the late Walter Wood, and, throwing aside the carding of wool, he studied with his benefactor law and surveying, until the year 1821. During the latter two years he supported himself by his earnings as a school-teacher.

Removing to Erie County, N.Y., he entered the office of a lawyer in Buffalo, and, under his supervision, continued his legal studies until 1823, when he was admitted to practise in the Court of Common Pleas. From that hour his career

has been rapid, equalling alone his uprightness and consistency.

Millard Fillmore was elected to the Legislature of the state of New York in 1827, and the two succeeding years again to the same honourable body. He commenced practising first as a lawyer in the village of Aurora, Cayuga County; thence he returned to his present residence in Buffalo in the year 1830.

In 1832, and also in 1836, he was elected to the American Congress. As an able representative, he enrolled his name among those of the most enlightened American statesmen, by his report on the New Jersey Election controversy. From personal motives, Fillmore declined re-election at the close of this Congress, and resumed his practice at the bar, applying his energy and talents to the faithful discharge of his profession.

In 1844 the Whig party of New York decided upon his nomination as a candidate for the gubernatorial Chair of the State, opposed by the late Silas Wright, the nominee of the democratic party; when the latter became Governor.

About a year since, Millard Fillmore was elected Comptroller of his native State. His financial prudence has been proved, on many occasions, since his elevation to that office.

Thus, we see Millard Fillmore, in 1815, the apprentice; the school-teacher in 1821; the lawyer in 1823; in 1827, the legislator; the Congressman in 1832; in 1847, the state comptroller; and may exult in 1849, to append, in addition to what precedes, the merited title of "The Vice-President of the United States of America."

STATUE OF THE LATE EARL OF AUCKLAND.

THIS noble Statue of the late Lord Auckland has been executed in bronze, by order of his Lordship's friends, public and private, in India. The subscription for this purpose, amounting to upwards of £2000, was raised on the Earl leaving India, at the close of his Governorship. The Statue was sent out from England early in September last, in the ship *Marlborough*; and has, consequently, in all probability, arrived about this time at its destination. The site chosen for the Statue is an open space on the Esplanade, in Calcutta, between the fort and town, facing the river, from which it will be seen as a prominent object. The height of the Statue itself is about 8 feet 6 inches; and of the whole, including pedestal, upwards of 20 feet.

The casting, as well as the model, was carried on in Mr. Weekes's Studio and Foundry, in Belgrave-place.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE EARL OF AUCKLAND.

The funeral of the late First Lord of the Admiralty took place on last Saturday forenoon, when the remains of his Lordship were removed from the Admiralty for interment in the family vault in Beckenham Church, near Bromley, Kent.

Shortly before ten o'clock, the hour appointed, Rear-Admiral James Deans Dundas, the Hon. Wm. Cowper, Captain Milne, and the other Lords of the Admiralty; Mr. Ward, M. P., and Captain Hamilton, the Secretaries to the Admiralty; the principal clerks, and the barge-master and assistants in their liveries, connected with that department of the state, assembled in the inner hall and vestibule of the First Lord's official residence, and formed in line on each side, through which the coffin and mourners passed on their way to the hearse and the mourning-coaches. There were three mourning-coaches and four, containing Lord Auckland (the Bishop of Sodor and Man), the Hon. Frances Eden, the brother and sister of the deceased Earl, and other relatives of the deceased, domestics, &c. The funeral was quite private. The Queen, the Queen Dowager, and other members of the Royal Family, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the members of the Cabinet, made applications to be allowed to send their respective equipages, but the offers were respectfully declined, as it was believed to be in accordance with the previously expressed wishes of the deceased.

The cortege proceeded without interruption to Lewisham, where the funeral procession was joined by the carriages of the Countess of Buckinghamshire and Lord Bexley. On reaching Beckenham Church, at half-past twelve o'clock, the body was received at the church gates by the Rev. A. Brandram, the rector of Beckenham, who performed the service. The coffin having been deposited in



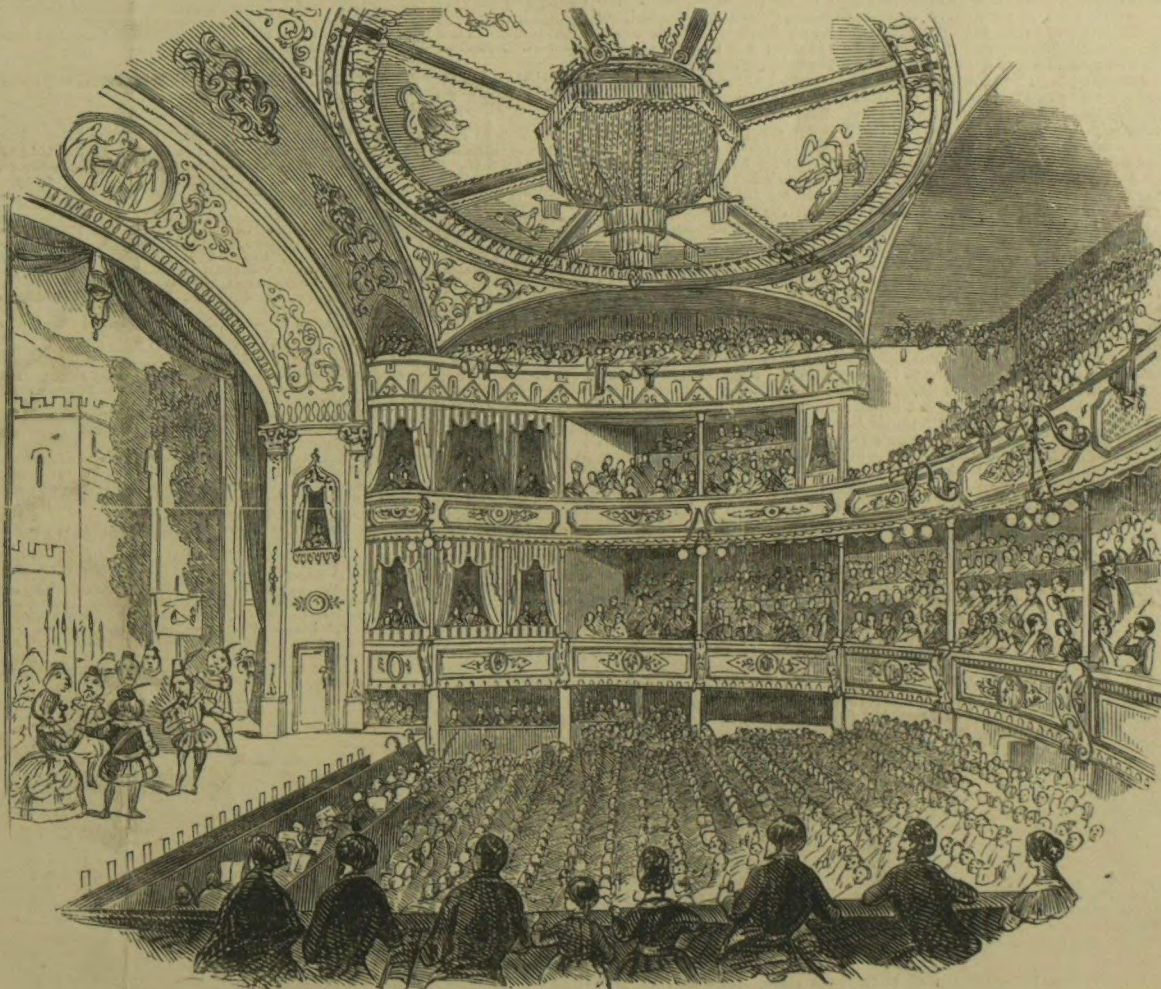
BRONZE STATUE OF THE LATE EARL OF AUCKLAND, BY WEEKES.

the family vault, situate in the aisle of the sacred edifice, the funeral service was concluded, and the mourners immediately afterwards retired.

The usual respect to the memory of the late Earl was observed in the Royal Dockyards and naval establishments, agreeable to an order from the Board of Admiralty.

THE SURREY THEATRE.

IN our account of the re-opening of this Theatre, on the 26th ult., we briefly stated that the interior had been entirely re-decorated. We now give an illustration of the superb renovation. The whole has been designed and carried out by Mr. R. W. Withall, architect, Cheapside, and does much credit to his taste and



THE SURREY THEATRE, RE-DECORATED.



judgment. The stage, which is perfectly new, is 65 feet in depth, having what is technically termed a practicable stage of 50 feet. The pit, and ceiling, and dome are also new; and the boxes and gallery have been entirely remodelled, and painted and decorated in a light and exceedingly elegant style. The decorations are the work of Mr. Hurwitz, known as an artist who has been similarly employed on several of the metropolitan theatres. The house is lighted by a magnificent cut-glass central lustre, and ornate chandeliers around the circle. The whole of the refitment is very tasteful, and bespeaks the liberality of the lessees. The performances, since the re-opening, have been very successful, the *Pantomime* being an especial favourite with the holiday visitors.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

If we all grow to be pork-eaters, we shall not, shortly, have a rasher on the coals for money.—*Launcelot Gobbo*.

THE "Racing Calendar" of the 6th instant contained nominations for a great number of influential races, the entries for which closed on the first day of the new year. These have been the cynosure of sporting interest during the current week, which being, moreover, barren in any event of account, afforded leisure for canvassing such a catalogue of racing items as the turf had never known before. In these days of progress, unless we select some special case for observation, we are as insensible of the pace as those who travel by an express train and avoid looking out of the carriage windows. A few instances will, perhaps, serve to put this in sufficiently strong relief. Let us contrast the strength of some of the great betting races in 1849 with those events ten years ago.

The nominations to the Chester Cup in 1839 were forty-three; this year they are two hundred and nine. In 1839, the Great Metropolitan Stakes were not in existence; they now muster an entry of one hundred and fifteen. In 1839, the Liverpool Cup had seventy subscribers; this year it has one hundred and twenty-three. Five years ago the Great Northamptonshire Stakes had off with twenty-two subscribers; they amount to a hundred and thirteen this year. The Newmarket Handicap has but recently made its debut; the nominations have already reached fifty-nine. The Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire last year produced a miniature insurrection on the heath; with the handicaps, in short, *sic omnes*. Now that the very general taste for speculating in the odds has brought this to pass, there can be no question—this is said without any reference to the consequence. If we have now more betting at race meetings than there was a score of years ago, the cock-pit has disappeared—once as popular a resort as the course itself. Indeed, all gambling, except that on the issues of races, has ceased; so that, the account fairly balanced, we are gainers in good order. Such a state of things, of course, generates ill weeds; but their very offensiveness ensures their speedily being rooted out. For example, a scheme is announced, whereof the provisions are, that the institutions will bet the public the round sum of one hundred and forty thousand pounds against certain horses for the Derby, the proviso being that the parties taking the odds shall deposit the sums that they may lose with the layers, while the latter get credit for their share of the bargain; or, to make the contract simple, the terms are, that an individual backing an outsider at £100 to twenty shillings, shall pay over a sovereign in ready money for the promise of £101, should he win; it being held in especial recollection that the transaction is altogether illegal, and the party laying the odds is only incurring a debt of honour. Between friends this would be rather sharp practice; with a stranger, such a "deal" might be more appropriately expressed in stronger language.

These outrageous ventures in gullibility must, however, cure themselves: there will be an explosion, and that will clear the atmosphere. Racing is in a more prosperous condition than ever it was, if not quite so finished in all its circumstances as we have seen it. The handicap is a heavy blow to the profession of the jockey. Men cannot, unless they be *lusus naturæ*, ride under 8st. 7lb.—the top weight in the majority of instances. Monster studs too—particularly professional establishments—are against the spirit of the sport. What chance is there, with half-a-dozen horses, of winning a good stake in five years? Lord Clifden ran, last year, nine and twenty horses for 123 races, and Mr. Benjamin Green nineteen horses for 112—one of them, Sylvan, starting sixteen times! Lord Exeter's, too, was a levithian stable, its performances being had in account: the Marquis raced 25 horses for 145 races—three animals for 47 of them! These statistics tell their own story—as will the entry for the Chester Cup, with half-a-score to Mr. B. Green's account. Betting has now begun upon a scale befitting such a field for speculation. Had *Launcelot Gobbo* lived to launch his quips on the taste at Tattersall's, instead of his allusions to rashes, we should have had him talking about "going the whole hog."

### TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The betting this afternoon, although moderate in amount, showed a great anxiety to back Mrs. Taft, Blucher, Flying Dutchman, Strongbow, and Nunnykirk, all of whom left off at a slight improvement on the previous quotations.

35 to 1 agst Cosack (t)	50 to 1 agst Mrs. Taft (t)	66 to 1 agst Fugleman (t)
40 to 1 — The Tartar (t)	50 to 1 — Blucher (t)	66 to 1 — Do-it-again (t)
50 to 1 — Chanticleer (t)	50 to 1 — Escabe (t)	66 to 1 — Clermont (t)
50 to 1 — Great Western (t)	66 to 1 — Kelso (t)	
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
30 to 1 agst Exocutor (t)	33 to 1 agst The Tartar (t)	33 to 1 agst Luger (t)
	50 to 1 agst Cupid (t)	
DERBY.		
9 to 2 agst The Flying Dutchman (t)	13 to 1 agst Honeycomb (t)	40 to 1 agst The Knout (t)
7 to 1 — Tadmor	30 to 1 — Strongbow (t)	45 to 1 — Elthron (t)
	35 to 1 — Nunnykirk (t)	100 to 1 — Thringarth (t)
LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.		
20 to 1 agst British Yeoman	20 to 1 agst The Iron Duke (t)	25 to 1 agst Gamster (t)

THURSDAY.—The limited and unimportant character of the business transacted this afternoon renders it unnecessary to give more than a list of the closing prices:—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.—25 to 1 agst War Eagle (t)		
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
30 to 1 agst Tartar (t)	30 to 1 agst Eryx (t)	
CHICHESTER CUP.		
40 to 1 agst Mrs. Taft	50 to 1 agst Chanticleer (t)	100 to 1 agst Impostor (late Lancashire)
50 to 1 — Fugleman (t)	50 to 1 — Geraldine (t)	
DERBY.		
5 to 1 agst Scott's lot (t)	30 to 1 agst Strongbow (t)	33 to 1 agst Nunnykirk
	40 to 1 agst Chatterer (t)	
OAKS.—5 to 1 agst Escalade (t)		

### MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Consols on Monday opened flatly, at 88½ for time, but afterwards improved, closing at ½ per cent. advance upon the last price of the preceding week. Another improvement of ½ per cent. occurred on Tuesday, Consols quoting 89½, but afterwards receding to 89½. Although steady, on Wednesday there was a slight reaction in prices during the early part of the day; but the closing quotation, afterwards, became again 89½. On Thursday, Consols, for a short time, quoted 89½ to 90; but some sales, towards the close of business, caused a decline of ½ per cent. These fluctuations have arisen more from operations connected with the account than any public cause. The party going for the fall have scarcely operated lately; and the result is the continued running-up of prices. Account day will be on the 16th; a few days previous to which it will be seen whether the bull party can take all the stock they have purchased. If able, a further advance in prices must result; if on the contrary, the sales necessary to close the accounts must depress quotations. The unfunded debt is rather in advance of last week's quotations; while in the heavy stocks fluctuations have been but relative. The closing prices for actual bargains are, for Bank Stock, 189½; Reduced, 82½; Consols, 89½; New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 90; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 87½; Ditto, Oct. 10, 1859, 88½; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 87½; India Bonds, £1000, 44 pm.; Consols for Account, 89½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, March, 46 pm.; Ditto, £500, March, 43 pm.; Ditto, £500, June, 43 pm.; Ditto, Small, June, 46 pm.

Monday was an active day in the Foreign Market, but no great change in prices was the result. Mexican quoted 25½ for the Account; Peruvian, 49½; Portuguese Four per Cent. 26. But little business was transacted on Tuesday. Grenada Bonds, however, advanced to 15½, and Peruvian to 50. Grenada Stock again advanced on Wednesday to 16, and Mexican to 25½, which prices have been since well supported. The last actual bargains quoted were, for Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., 25½; Equatorial Bonds, 3; Grenada Bonds, One per Cent., 16½; Ditto Deferred, 3½; Guatemala Bonds, 29; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, Account, 25½; Peruvian Bonds, Six per Cent., 50; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 14½; Ditto, Deferred, 9½; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 20; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 78; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 49; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 76.

In Shares there has been a slight reaction—principally, however, among the low-priced shares. The Market, at the close of the week, was steady, with little doing, the following prices being the rates of the latest bargains:—Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley (calls duly paid, or with a guarantee), 15½; Caledonian, 22½; Ditto, Half Shares, 15½; Ditto, New, £10 Pref., 8½; East Anglia, £25 L. and E., and L. and D., 4½; Eastern Counties, 11½; Ditto, Extension, 5 per Cent., No. 1, ½ prem.; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, ½ prem.; Eastern Union, Scrip, 6 per Cent., 17½; East Lancashire, New, 15; East Lincolnshire, 26 x 1; Great Northern, 88½; Ditto, £ A. Deferred, 4½; Ditto, £ B 6 per Cent. Guaranteed, 4½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 28½; Great North of England, New, 78; Ditto, New, £15, 32½; Great Western, 91; Ditto, 3 Shares, 20; Ditto, Fifths, 18½; Ditto, New, £17, 13½; Hull and Selby, 101; Lancas. and Yorksh., Fifths, 6½; Leeds and Brad., 98½; Leeds and Thirsk, 23; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 33½; London and Greenwich, 9½; London and North-Western, 125½; Ditto, New, 9½; Ditto, Fifths, 7; London and South-western, 42½; Ditto, New, £50, 30½; Ditto, New Scrip, 1848, Pref., Seven per Cent. on Deposit, and Five per Cent. on Calls, 58; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 13; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Quarters, (No. 1), 11½; Midland, 87; Do., £50 Shares, 18 x 1; Norfolk, Guaranteed Five per Cent., 17½; Ditto, Guaranteed Five-and-a-Half per Cent., 4½; North British, 15½; Ditto, Quarter, 34; North Staffordshire, 11½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 10½; Scottish Central, 25½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, New, 9; Shrewsbury, Chester, and Oswestry, 13½; Ditto, Eight per Cent., Pref., 14½; South Stafford, 24½; South-Eastern, 24; Do., Scrip, No. 4, 7½; South Wales, 124 x 1; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, Extension, No. 1, 15; Ditto, G.N.E., Pref., 7½ x 1; Boulogne and Amiens, 7½; Dutch Rhenish, 14; Namur and Liege, 6; Northern of France, 7½; Paris and Strasburg, 24; Rouen and Havre, 9; Sambre and Meuse, 34.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Consol Market was steady yesterday, at 89½ for the opening. Shares were but little dealt in. The Foreign Market only varied in a slight degree, some activity occurring in Guatemala bonds.

### THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—We have again to report the arrival of a very limited supply of English wheat for our market, costwise as well as by land carriage. To-day the show of samples was small in the extreme, nevertheless the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce was in a sluggish state, at Monday's prices. Comparatively speaking, the imports of foreign wheat, the whole of which have gone into bond, have been small. The best qualities, free of duty, sold at full currencies. All other descriptions were a slow inquiry. Bonded wheats were taken to some extent, at full prices. The market was well supplied with barley, the demand for which was heavy, at the late decline in value. Malt was extremely inactive, and the quotations were almost nominal. Oats were mostly held at late rates. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour were neglected.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 1040; barley, 2910; oats, 3150. Irish: oats, 1660. Foreign: wheat, 9910; barley, 7370; oats, 4420 quarters. Flour, 2380 sacks; malt, 1610 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 50s; ditto, white, 47s to 57s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 49s; ditto, white, 41s to 53s; rye, 28s to 30s; grinding barley, 24s to 26s; distilling ditto, 28s to 29s; malted ditto, 29s to 32s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 57s to 59s; brown ditto, 47s to 51s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 55s; Chevalier, 60s to 61s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 23s; potato ditto, 18s to 24s; Troughtal and Cork, 15s to 20s; ditto, white, 17s to 21s; tick beans, new, 27s to 31s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 32s to 34s; mangle, 33s to 35s; white, 30s to 32s; boilers, 32s to 34s, per quarter. Town peas, 41s to 46s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 34s to 38s per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danish red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 25s to 30s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Scarcely any business is doing in this market, and prices are almost nominal.

Livestock, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; Hompesch, 45s to 46s; Corned, 18s to 25s per cwt.; Brown Mustard-seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 8s to 10s 6d. Tares, 10s 6d to 10s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £27 to £30, per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 10s to £12 10s; ditto, foreign, £9 10s to £10 10s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £4 15s to £5 10s per ton. Canary, 55s to 90s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 5½d to 7d, per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 45s 10d; barley, 30s 8d; oats, 17s 6d; rye, 26s 4d; beans, 32s 4d; peas, 37s 9d.

The Six Months Average.—Wheat, 47s 9d; barley, 31s 4d; oats, 18s 7d; rye, 28s 10d; beans, 34s 4d; peas, 38s 3d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 10s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 3s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Tea.—Middling and low Congous are in good request, at the late improvement in value. All other kinds of tea move off steadily, at full prices. The market is by no means largely supplied.

Sugar.—Very large quantities of sugar have been submitted to public competition this week yet an extensive business has been transacted, at fully the late improvement in value. Refined goods have sold to a moderate extent, at 48s to 51s per cwt for grocery jumps.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon has commanded a steady sale, at an advance in the quotations of from 2s to 3s per cwt. All other kinds have ruled firm, and prices have had an upward tendency.

Rice.—Low white Bengal has sold at 9s 6d per cwt. The market is flat for nearly all descriptions, owing to the large supplies in warehouse.

Provisions.—The best parcels of Irish butter are in moderate request, at prices fully equal to those paid last week. All other kinds move off slowly, at barely late rates. Foreign butter is firm, and the market is well supplied. The best butter, at 10s 6d per cwt. English qualities continue dull, and stale parcels are easier to purchase. Fine Dorset, 90s to 91s per cwt.; and 10s 6d to 12s per dozen lbs. Bacon, the supply of which is very small, is held for rather more money. American qualities are 1s to 2s per cwt higher. Hams and lard are still declining in value. All kinds of cheese are dull in the extreme, and prices have a downward tendency. All other kinds of provisions are dull, at barely late figures.

Tallow.—The market is dull. P.Y.C. on the spot, is quoted at 41s 9d to 42s per cwt. Forward delivery, next to nothing is doing. The stock is now upwards of 35,000 casks.

Oils.—On the whole, there is rather more business doing in this market; but we have no improvement to notice in prices.

Hay and Straw.—Old Meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 13s; clover ditto, £3 10s to £4 10s; and straw, £1 2s to £1 9s per load. At these quotations, the demand has ruled somewhat heavily.

Spirits.—The market for rum is very firm, at fully last week's improvement in value. In brandy very little is doing; but corn spirits are quite as dear.

Wool.—Large public sales—amounting to nearly 30,000 bales—are appointed to take place at the close of the month. Privately, the demand is steady, and prices are well supported in every instance.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes exceeding the demand, prices have given way from 5s to 10s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The show of really fine hops here to-day was small; while the demand for them was steady, at fully last week's quotations. In the middling qualities of new as well as old hops, exceedingly little business was transacted. Prices, however, were about stationary.—Sussex pickets, £2 2s to £2 18s; Weald of Kent ditto, £2 12s to £3 8s, Mild and East Kent ditto, £3 3s to £4 0s per cwt.

Coal (Friday).—Carr's Hartley, 11s 6d; New Tanfield, 13s 6d; Wylam, 13s 9d; Thornley, 17s 6d; Denison, 17s 6d; and Hartley, 14s per ton.

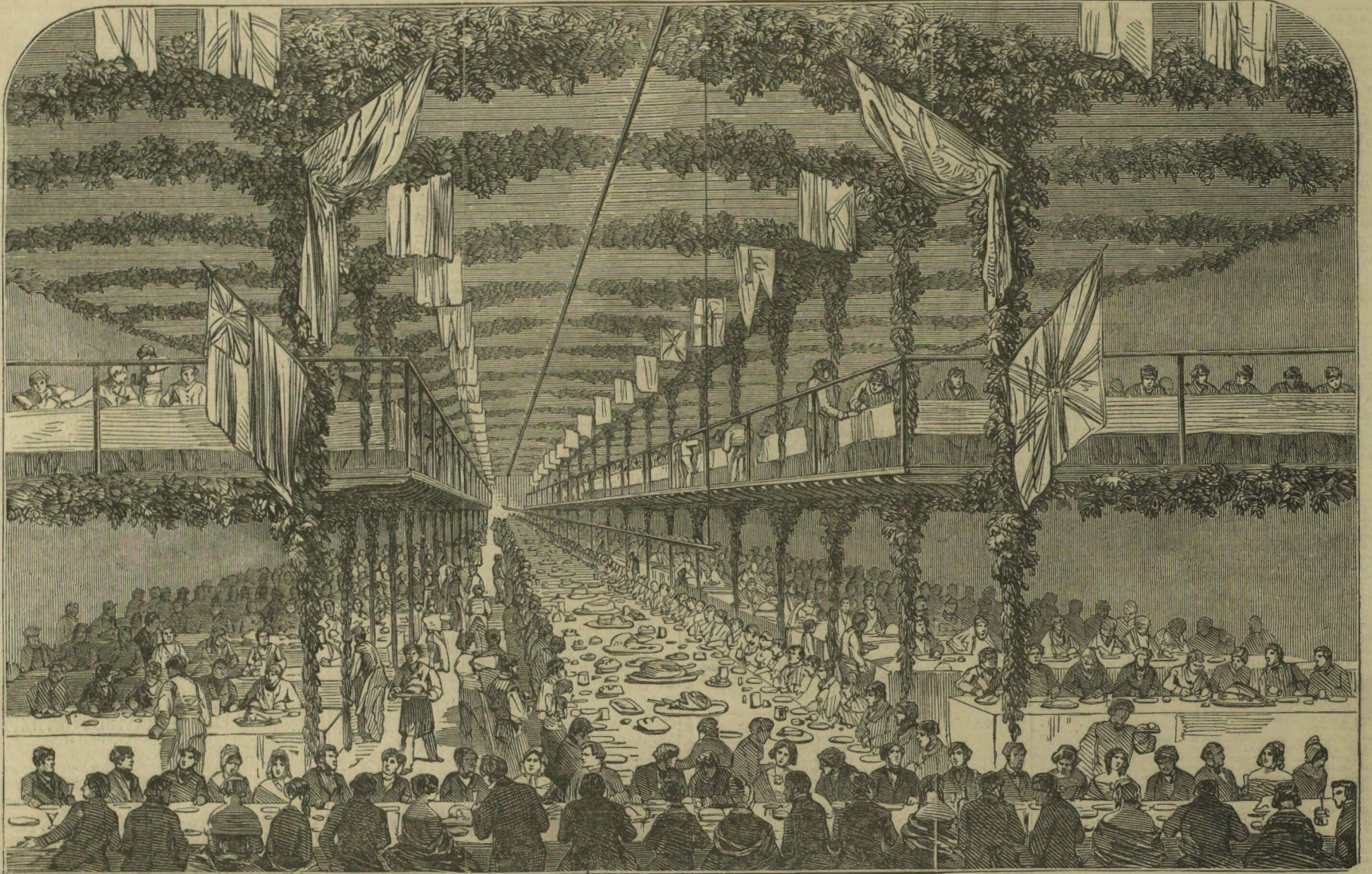
Smithfield (Friday).—For the time of year our market to-day was very moderately supplied with beasts, both as to number and quality. Owing, however, to the absence of the principal buyers, the beef trade was in a depressed state, at Monday's decline in the quotations, those for the best Scotch not exceeding 3s 10d to 4s per 8lb, and a clearance was not effected. The supply of sheep was unusually small, yet the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at unaltered currencies. The prime old Downs were selling at from 4s 8d to 4s 10d per 8lb. On the whole, the veal trade was firm, at about stationary prices. In pigs—the supply of which was small—next to nothing was doing. Milch cows were quoted at from £14 to £18 each, including their small calf.

For 8lb to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime South Down, ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; 10d to 12d; 12d to 14d; 14d to 16d; 16d to 18d; 18d to 20d; 20d to 22d; 22d to 24d; 24d to 26d; 26d to 28d; 28d to 30d; 30d to 32d; 32d to 34d; 34d to 36d; 36d to 38d; 38d to 40d; 40d to 42d; 42d to 44d; 44d to 46d; 46d to 48d; 48d to 50d; 50d to 52d; 52d to 54d; 54d to 56d; 56d to 58d; 58d to 60d; 60d to 62d; 62d to 64d; 64d to 66d; 66d to 68d; 68d to 70d; 70d to 72d; 72d to 74d; 74d to 76d; 76d to 78d; 78d to 80d; 80d to 82d; 82d to 84d; 84d to 86d; 86d to 88d; 88d to 90d; 90d to 92d; 92d to 94d; 94d to 96d; 96d to 98d; 98d to 100d; 100d to 102d; 102d to 104d; 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FESTIVAL AT MESSRS. RANSOME'S AND MAY'S, AT IPSWICH.

(Continued from page 30.)

morning 180 gallons of pea-soup, and the fragments of the feast, were distributed among the workmen's families.

#### BURNING OF THE PARK THEATRE.

THE intelligence of the destruction of "the Park," the principal Theatre of New York, was received by last week's mail; but our Correspondent's sketch of the catastrophe did not reach us in time for engraving in our last Number.

The fire burst forth on the evening of Saturday, December 16, at about a quarter past six o'clock, an hour before the time appointed for the performances to take place. About that time smoke was seen to issue from the rear part of the establishment, which abutted on Theatre-alley, a small street running in the rear of Park-row, from Ann to Beckman-street. The alarm was given immediately, that the Park Theatre was on fire; and in a few minutes the smoke poured from every window and sky-light in the building. Soon flames shot forth from the windows; and in an inconceivably short period of time the whole building was enveloped in fire. When this occurred, the scene was frightful. The dark heavy clouds, which were hurried across the sky by a strong easterly wind, reflected the illumination and lighted up the city so fully, that a person could read ordinary-sized type at a distance of half a mile from the scene of the conflagration. Crowds of persons, far and near, attracted by the glare, hurried to the scene; the fire-bells pealed the alarm, and the whole metropolis was in a state of commotion.

The firemen were on the spot with their accustomed and praiseworthy alacrity. Their efforts were of little avail, and in about half an hour the burning rafters

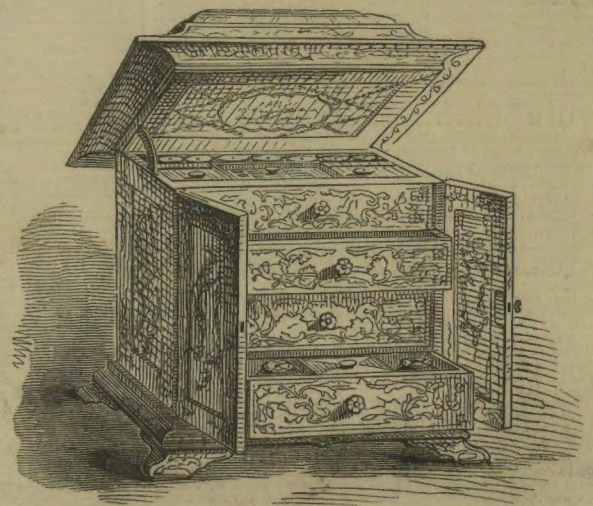
were visible. All hopes of saving the theatre were then abandoned, and the firemen directed their attention to prevent the adjoining houses in Ann-street, Beckman-street, and Park-row from being destroyed; and their efforts were successful. The flames, however, communicated to Earle's Hotel, adjoining the rear of which was partially destroyed. The injury to the house is, probably, 2000 dollars, which is insured. The fire also communicated to Clarke's House, which sustained trifling damage. They are both five-story houses, which was the cause of their taking fire so quickly. The Park House, a five story building, was at one time thought in imminent danger, though, by the exertions of the firemen, it sustained very trifling damage. The Fountain House, adjoining the east end of the theatre, took fire, but was extinguished without material damage.

In one hour and three-quarters from the time the fire was discovered, the flames were subdued, with a loss of property to the amount probably of 60,000 dollars. It is twenty-eight years since the Park Theatre was burned. There were several reports about the origin of the fire; but it is now ascertained beyond a doubt, that it originated by one of the young ladies belonging to the ballet, while looking at some bills hanging near the prompter's box, pushing several of them against one of the gas-lights, when they instantly took fire, which communicated to the adjoining scenery. Instead of pulling down the whole bundle when they first took fire, she ran from them, and before another could reach the spot, the scenery was in flames, which could not be arrested.

#### CABINET PRESENTED TO MDLLE. JENNY LIND.

THE pure and disinterested benevolence of Mdle. Lind in devoting her charming talents to the aid of the charitable institutions of Manchester and Birmingham, would have impressed the public with a due sense of the generosity of this excellent lady, even had she not given several

other instances of her sympathetic nature. This kindly devotion of the fair songstress has been marked at Manchester and Birmingham by the presentation of elegant and costly testimonials, accompanied by letters of thanks, from the Committees of the Charities so largely benefited by Mdle. Lind's liberality. At Birmingham, the present consists of a very appropriate specimen of one of the most beautiful manufactures of the town—a Papier-Maché Cabinet, from the establishment of Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge, whose London dépôt is in Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square.



CABINET PRESENTED TO MDLLE. JENNY LIND.

This Cabinet has been purchased by subscription amongst the joint Committees of Queen's College and Hospital; and was presented to Mdle. Lind immediately after the Concert given by her in aid of the Queen's Hospital, in the Town Hall, Birmingham, on the 28th ult. The form of the Cabinet is square, the panelling ornamented by Watteau-like pictures, and the scrolls exquisitely relieved by pearl. The upper compartment, from which the cover of the Cabinet rises, contains workable materials. The trimmings are of white satin, the mountings of silver; and on a plate of the same metal, inserted in the interior of the lid, is engraved the following inscription:—

To Mademoiselle Jenny Lind, from the Lord Principal and Council of the Queen's College and Hospital, Birmingham, as a small testimony of their sense of obligation for her very noble and gratuitous services at a Concert held in the Town Hall, in behalf of the funds of the Queen's Hospital.—December 28, 1848.

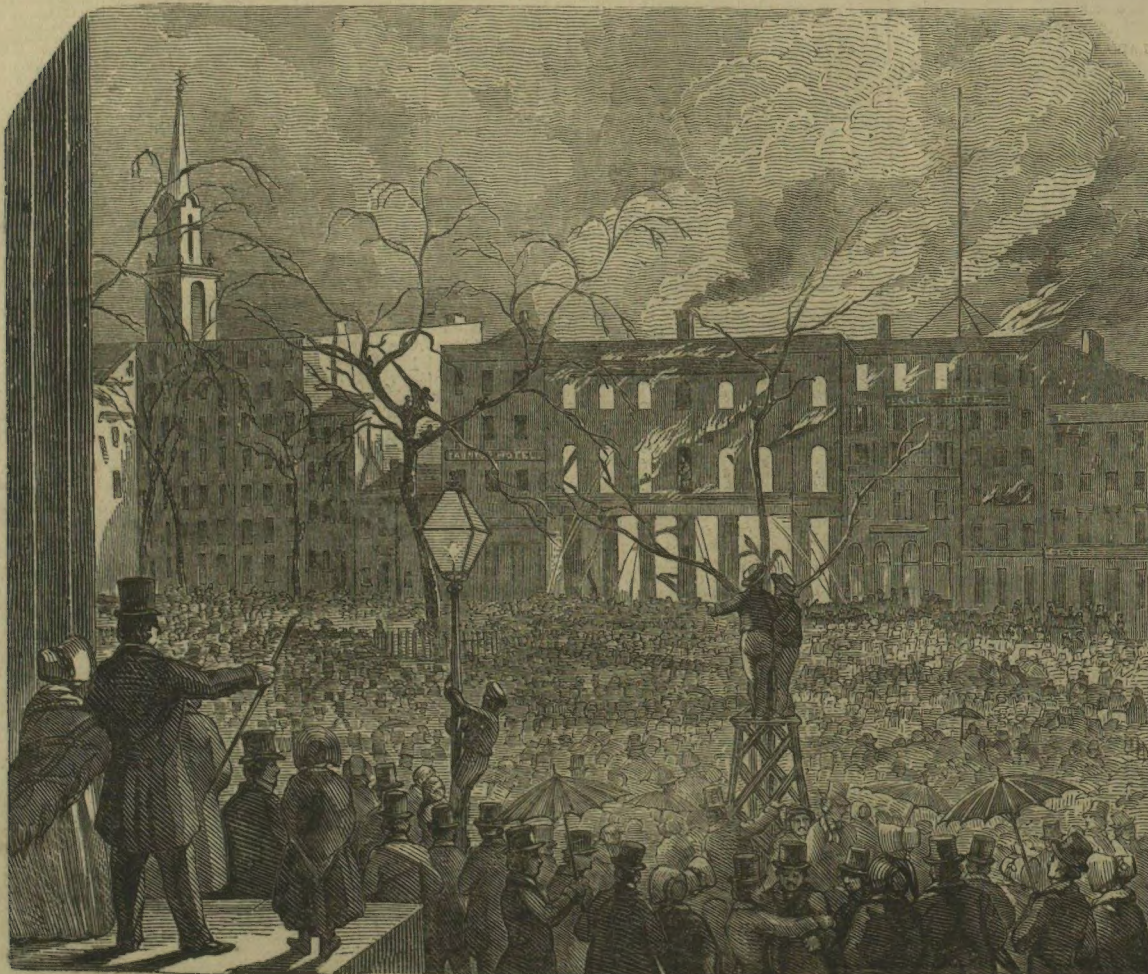
The drawer beneath is also lined with satin; and the lower compartment is occupied by a neat writing-desk, trimmed with crimson velvet. Mdle. Lind was pleased to express her great satisfaction with the beauty of the gift, and subsequently visited Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge's establishment at Birmingham.

The following is a copy of the address presented to Mademoiselle Jenny Lind. It was written by the Rev. Chancellor Law, and engrossed on vellum. A translation of the address into Swedish, by Dr. Raphall, accompanied the English document:—

Mademoiselle,—The Mayor of Birmingham, the High and Low Bailiffs, and the Members of the Council of the Queen's College and the Queen's Hospital, have accompanied me here that we may unite in paying you respect and honour. We are convinced that we speak the unanimous voice of our vast population when we tender to you our heartfelt thanks for your very valuable gratuitous services in singing at the concert at the Town Hall this evening, in behalf of one of the most useful and deserving of our public institutions—the Queen's Hospital, founded by our townsman, Mr. Sands Cox. Happy is it when it pleases God to grant exquisite talents, such as yours, to one disposed to make such a use of them as you do; for we have heard of other acts of your charity as disinterested as your favour to us. We do not wish you to forget us, as we will not forget you; and we beg of you to accept, as a pledge and a small token of our gratitude, this casket, which we have selected as a specimen of the ingenuity of our manufactures.

May health, happiness, and success ever attend you in your onward course of usefulness!

London: Printed and published at the Office, 193, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 108, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1849.



BURNING OF THE PARK THEATRE, AT NEW YORK.